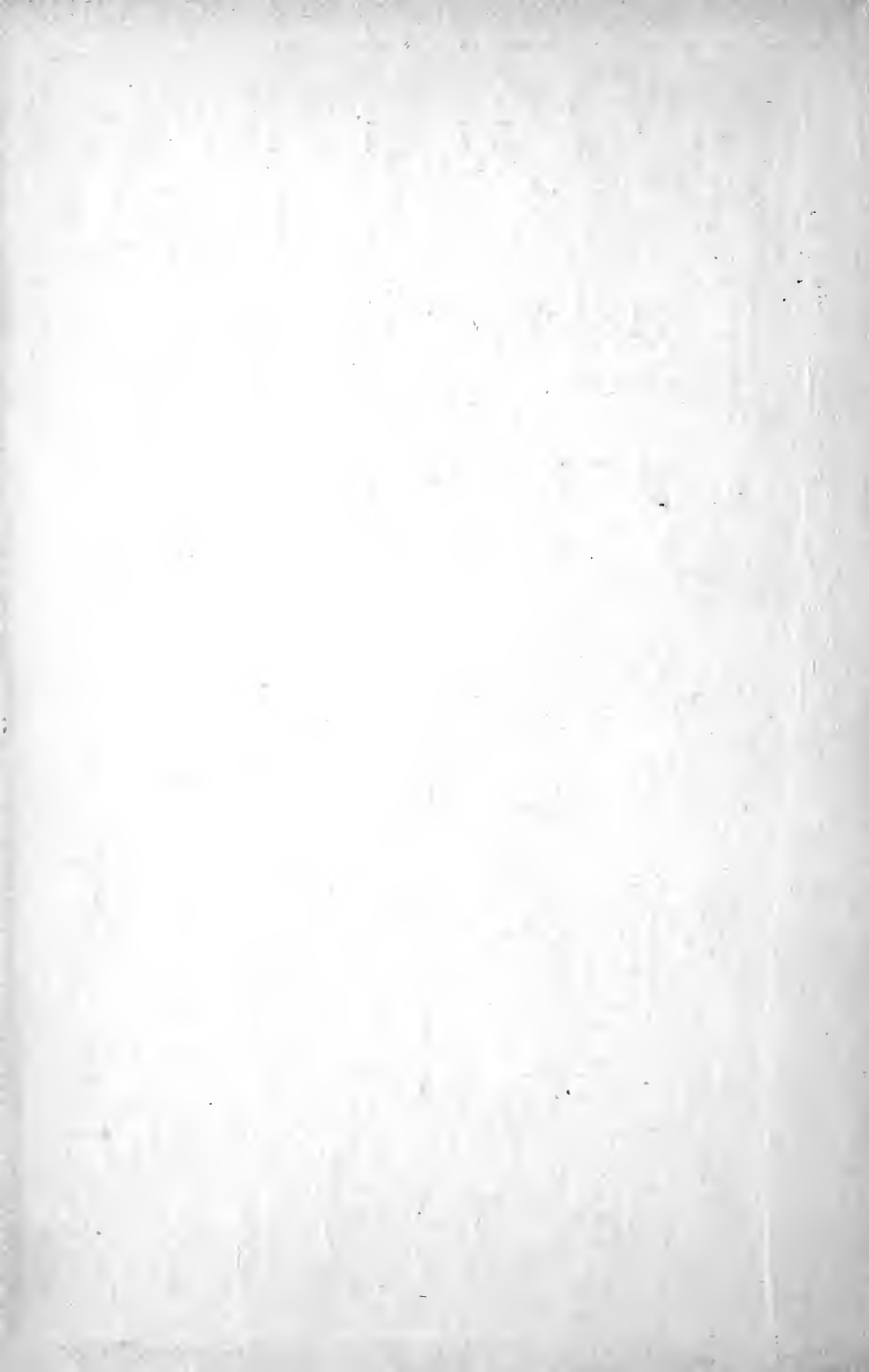


The MAKING of ILLINOIS

MATHER



A. FLANAGAN
PUBLISHER



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STATUE OF LINCOLN.

THE
MAKING OF ILLINOIS

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

BY

IRWIN F. MATHER, A. M.

CHICAGO
A. FLANAGAN, PUBLISHER

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BY
I. F. MATHER

PREFACE

The history of Illinois, embracing more than two centuries of discovery, exploration, settlement and development, is rich in incident and abounds in valuable lessons.

Her soil has been occupied successively by Indian, Frenchman, British and American.

The men who planted her foundations were generous, noble and brave.

Within her borders clashed and finally harmonized the principles of Cavalier and Puritan.

Her sons have become leaders in the councils of the nation and, on the field of battle, have led our armies to victory. No less famous than her statesmen and soldiers have been the commercial and industrial leaders nurtured upon her soil.

Notwithstanding so much that is honorable and glorious in her steady progress, "from a wilderness of prairies" to a great and populous State, the history of Illinois is unfamiliar to most of her citizens. The youth in her public schools are better acquainted with the early history of Virginia, or Massachusetts, than with the stirring events connected with the establishment of their native State.

The writer sends out this book with the hope that it may encourage our boys and girls in the study of the history of their State and strengthen the love for Illinois.

The author wishes to thank for helpful suggestion and kindly criticism: Mr. John E. Ferreira, of East Chicago; Supt. Walter R. Hatfield, of Pittsfield; Prof. David Felm-

PREFACE

ley, of Normal; Dr. Edward C. Page, of De Kalb; Dr. W. E. Simonds, of Galesburg, and Gen. P. C. Hays, of Joliet.

Many of the illustrations have been obtained through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Evans, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Association.

Supt. T. C. Clendennen, of Cairo, furnished the illustration of a Bird's-Eye View of Cairo.

The illustrations of the bronze relief tablets in the chapters on Marquette and La Salle were obtained from the Marquette Building, Chicago. The tablets pertaining to Marquette's journey were designed by the sculptor, Mr. Herman A. McNeil, a faithful student of Indian characteristics. The heads of the noted Indian Sachems and early explorers were modeled by Mr. Edward Kemeys, the sculptor whose work received wide recognition at the World's Fair.

Chicago, April, 1900.

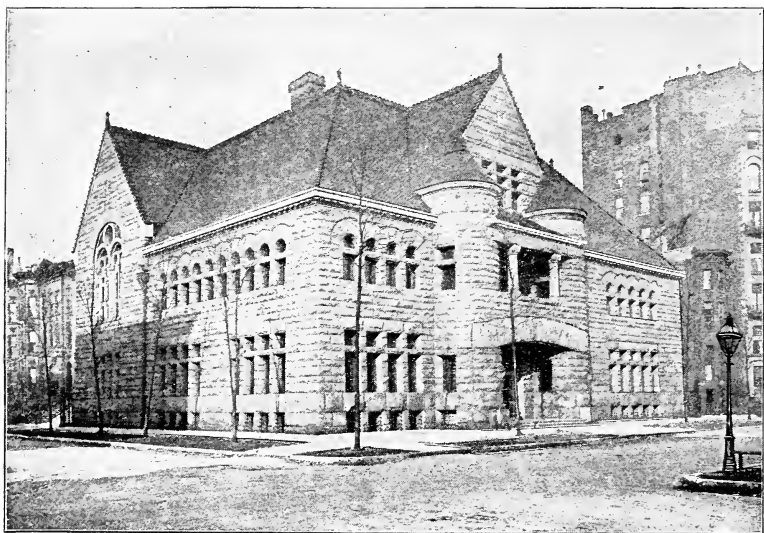
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TO

MY WIFE

TO WHOSE HELP IN THIS WORK

MUCH IS OWING



THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

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INTRODUCTORY

"By thy rivers gently flowing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies, verdant growing,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze,
Rustling through the leafy trees,
And its mellow tones are these,
 Illinois, Illinois,
And its mellow tones are these,
 Illinois."



CHAPTER I.

ILLINOIS.

The State of Illinois is a gently sloping tableland. Its extreme length is three hundred and eighty-five miles, and an extreme width of two hundred and eighteen miles. It is larger in area than New England without Maine. If Illinois were laid upon the Atlantic coast, it would stretch from Boston, Mass., to Old Point Comfort in Virginia. With the exception of a broken, hilly ridge of land that crosses the southern portion of the State from west to east, the surface of Illinois is nearly level, and slopes from an altitude of eleven hundred and seventy five feet above the sea on the north, to Cairo, where the altitude is but three hundred and fifty feet.

Including the boundary rivers, Illinois possesses many hundreds of miles of navigable waterways. These streams, furnishing a ready means of transportation, were important factors in the early development of the State. A northern tributary to the Illinois River takes its rise in the broad, flat prairies within cannon shot of Lake Michigan. At an early day a canal was constructed, connecting this river with the lake, thus forming a continuous water passage from the Atlantic Ocean, by way of the St. Lawrence, to the Gulf of Mexico.

Closely linked to both the Northern and the Southern States by lake and river, Illinois lies wholly within that great temperate belt that has been the birthplace of the most ag-

gressive peoples of the world. In the heart of the Mississippi Valley, a region capable of feeding the human race for ages, Illinois is essentially a farming State, and grows within her borders nearly every staple food product of the world. To illustrate the wealth of her agricultural resources, it may be said that the value of all the gold and silver mined in the United States during the year A. D. 1890, was \$103,310,000. The value of the farm products of Illinois for the same year was \$184,759,013.

While nature bestowed upon Illinois so productive a soil, she also filled the earth beneath with an abundant store of minerals. The geologist tells us that millions of years ago, when the earth was young, upon the bare ribs of rock, were laid great deposits of limestone and sandstone. The "Niagara" limestone, appearing here and there throughout the northern portion of the State, is extensively quarried. This stone entered largely into the construction of the Capitol building at Springfield, and the Eads Bridge at St. Louis. Another deposit of limestone, which has added to the wealth of Illinois, contains lead and zinc. This ore galinite gave name to the city of Galena because of the mines opened in that region.

Above these layers of limestone is found a deposit called "St. Peter's Sandstone." Because of its purity and freedom from coloring matter, this sandstone is extensively used at Alton, and other places, in the manufacture of glass. Starved Rock and other picturesque bluffs upon the Illinois River are of this formation.

Above these deposits, are found many layers of limestone and sandstone containing fossils of various kinds,



MATERIAL FROM WHICH COAL WAS MADE.

which are records of the earlier vegetable and animal life of the globe.

These deposits were succeeded by the coal measures. The warm, moist atmosphere of that period rendered vegetation luxuriant. Great forests covered the slopes and hills, and impenetrable jungles spread over the marshy plains. Pine trees lifted their stately heads side by side with the graceful lepidodendron. Gigantic ferns raised their tufted fronds high in the steamy air. Many other strange growths flourished in these ancient forests. One peculiar tree, the sigillarid, had a large, fluted trunk, which resembled a clustered column. Thirty feet from its base extended immense branches, covered with a grass-like foliage. The bark of such a tree, five feet in diameter, was thirteen inches thick. The wood was in the form of a cylinder and enclosed a ten-inch column of pith. Caterpillars and snails crawled upon the slimy banks of streams; within the swamps and seas dwelt many huge creatures having forms resembling frogs and lizards; bright-hued butterflies, beetles and dragonflies arose in brilliant clouds above the tropical foliage.

As ages passed, these forests gradually sank with the soil in which they grew and became imbedded in the miry deposits, or were swept by dark rivers into shallow lakes. Through the agency of heat and pressure this embedded vegetation was gradually transformed into coal.

Two-thirds of the surface of Illinois is underlaid by these vast coal deposits, every layer of which corresponds to an ancient forest and varies in thickness from a few inches to eleven feet. In some counties these veins of coal are sometimes near the surface; in others, shafts are sunk to

a depth of several hundred feet. As it requires eight cubic feet of wood to form one cubic foot of coal, these ancient forests must have been growing for ages.

England, the greatest coal consuming nation of the world, possesses twelve thousand square miles of coal measures. It is estimated that the coal energy produced by the coal consumed in that country in a single day is equal to the power furnished by nineteen servants for each inhabitant, and that at this rate of consumption the coal supply of Great Britain will be exhausted in two hundred and fifty years. At the same rate, the coal measures of Illinois would furnish England with mechanical power and heat for one hundred thousand years.

Above the coal are layers of sandstone and limestone. One of these deposits, the "Burlington" limestone, furnished the material to build the court house at Monmouth. From another, the "Keokuk" limestone, was constructed the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, the Custom House at Galena, and the Postoffice at Springfield. A fine quality of lime is made from a third deposit, the St. Louis limestone. The city of Joliet owes much of its importance to the splendid quarries of limestone found in its vicinity.

As time went on, many strange creatures appeared upon the earth. Great beasts roamed the forests; frightful reptiles sported in the rivers and shallow seas. This is called the age of Mammoths. During this period, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico receded from a few miles below the mouth of the Ohio River to their present limits. The peninsula of Florida was raised above the sea, and the ranges of the Rocky Mountains were uplifted.

The period of Mammoths was followed by the Ice age;

tropical heat was succeeded by arctic cold. Great floes of ice and towering bergs, carrying soil and rocks from the distant North, drifted southward. In this manner the surface of the State was covered with a mass of rock and gravel to a depth of two hundred feet at the north. The thickness of this deposit gradually decreases, until, at the southern border, it almost disappears.

Upon the disintegrating mass of mineral, vegetation grew luxuriantly, covering the earth with a rich carpet of verdure that, decaying, formed the black soil of the prairies and the deep loam of the bottom lands.

By this process there were released from the rocks those mysterious elements which give beauty to the flower, color to the fruit and substance to the grain.

The wealth of this soil, supplemented by the industry of the husbandman, has given to Illinois her exalted position as the first agricultural State in the Nation.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN.

When first explored, Illinois, like other portions of our country, was inhabited by the red men. How many years they had dwelt here or what peoples they displaced, we do not know. There are historians who believe that they were preceded by another race, who built beautiful palaces and large cities which long ago crumbled into dust. Others suppose that mounds, and various evidences of an earlier occupation of the territory, were the works of the ancestors of the Indian.

When the Europeans discovered America they found the Indians living in small villages or scattered in roving bands. Indians east of the Mississippi River have been classified in groups, each embracing several tribes more or less connected by ties of blood, and these groups placed in three general divisions: the Muskhogees, who lived south of the Tennessee River and comprised the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole tribes; the Iroquois, who occupied the territory extending from the Hudson and Delaware Rivers westward to the Great Lakes and north to the St. Lawrence. These warlike people included the famous five Nations of New York,—Mohawk, Oneida, Onondagua, Cayuga and Seneca, and also the Cherokees, Hurons, Eries and the Tuscaroras.

And finally the powerful Algonquin family, who occupied the remaining territory east to the Mississippi River.

This family embraced the Narragansetts, Pequots and Mohegans of New England; the Powhatans and Delawares of Virginia; the Shawnees, who dwelt on the Ohio, and a large number of the tribes living on the shores of the Great Lakes.

Everywhere the early voyagers came in contact with these people. The French found them upon the banks of the St. Lawrence. It was an Algonquin who came into the village of the Pilgrim, shouting "Welcome! Englishman!" An Algonquin greeted Roger Williams as he landed on the site of the future city of Providence, with the words, "What cheer?" Captain John Smith bought corn from them in Virginia; William Penn made his treaty with them in the shade of the Pennsylvania elm; the Jesuit missionaries baptized them with the waters of the Mississippi.

The Indian knew nothing of the value of iron or other metals, but fashioned their simple implements or weapons out of stone and bone. Their dress was made from the skin of animals or the fiber of some kinds of bark, and their rude huts were covered with the same materials. Their only musical instrument gave forth discordant sounds.

Improvident to the extreme they cultivated the soil but little, and depended almost entirely upon the chase. Hunting and dancing constituted their chief enjoyments. "Their great business in life was to procure food and devour it, to subdue their enemies and scalp them. It is probable that if they had never come in contact with the whites, they would have remained untamed, savage and ignorant."

To such a people the "Illinois country," with its rolling

prairies, the feeding-ground of buffalo and deer; its forests filled with bears and panthers; its navigable rivers over which their canoes could be propelled with little exertion, offered a congenial home. Seven different nations dwelt in the region, and although they all belonged to the Algonquin family, they were constantly at war among themselves. In the southeast were adventurous Shawnees, who had come from Georgia. This tribe produced the great Tecumseh. North of them and extending to the Lakes, lived the brave and sagacious Miamis, who



CHICAGOU,
Illinois Chief, Who Visited France in 1725.

were always opposed to the white men, and greatly retarded the early settlement of the country.

West of the Miamis were the fierce Kickapoos, who occupied the lands along the Vermillion and Sangamon

Rivers. Here they lived for a hundred years until they were driven westward by the whites.

The Pottawatomies drifted westward from the St. Lawrence River, and divided into three sections, one of which settled upon the headwaters of the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers.

The Winnebagos lived to the west, but were driven northward beyond the bounds of the present State, and finally settled near Green Bay. These people distinguished themselves in various wars against the whites.

The restless Sac§ and Foxes settled upon Rock River, and for a hundred years were a menace to the early settlers of Illinois.

Between these various peoples and occupying the fairest lands, dwelt the Illini or Illinois Indians, a term signifying "real men."

The Illinois, a powerful confederation composed of the Kaskaskias, Tamaroas, Cahokias, Peorias and Mitchigamies, laid claim to all the lands from the sources of the Illinois River westward to the Mississippi and southward to the Ohio. Their favorite meeting ground was in Central Illinois. Here upon the Illinois River, near the present village of Utica, was located the largest of their seventeen villages, which they called Kaskaskia. Upon Peoria Lake was the chief town of the Peorias, while, nearly opposite the present site of St. Louis, the Cahokias and Tamaroas had established their chief village.

One of the French missionaries, Father Membré, speaking of these Illinois Indians, states that, while they were "tall of stature, strong and robust, the swiftest runners in the world and good archers," they were "idle, revengeful,

jealous, cunning, dissolute and thievish." On the fertile meadows that lined the banks of the rivers the squaws and old men cultivated vegetables and Indian corn, which they stored in rude caves for winter use. These Illinois Indians waged constant war with the neighboring tribes, who wanted to possess their splendid hunting grounds. Victory was usually upon their side, for they were brave and sagacious. Their most dreaded foes were the fierce Iroquois, whose home was south of distant Lake Erie, and who sometimes made the long journey across the intervening territory to fight them. The early French



BLACK HAWK,
Chief of the Sacs and Foxes.

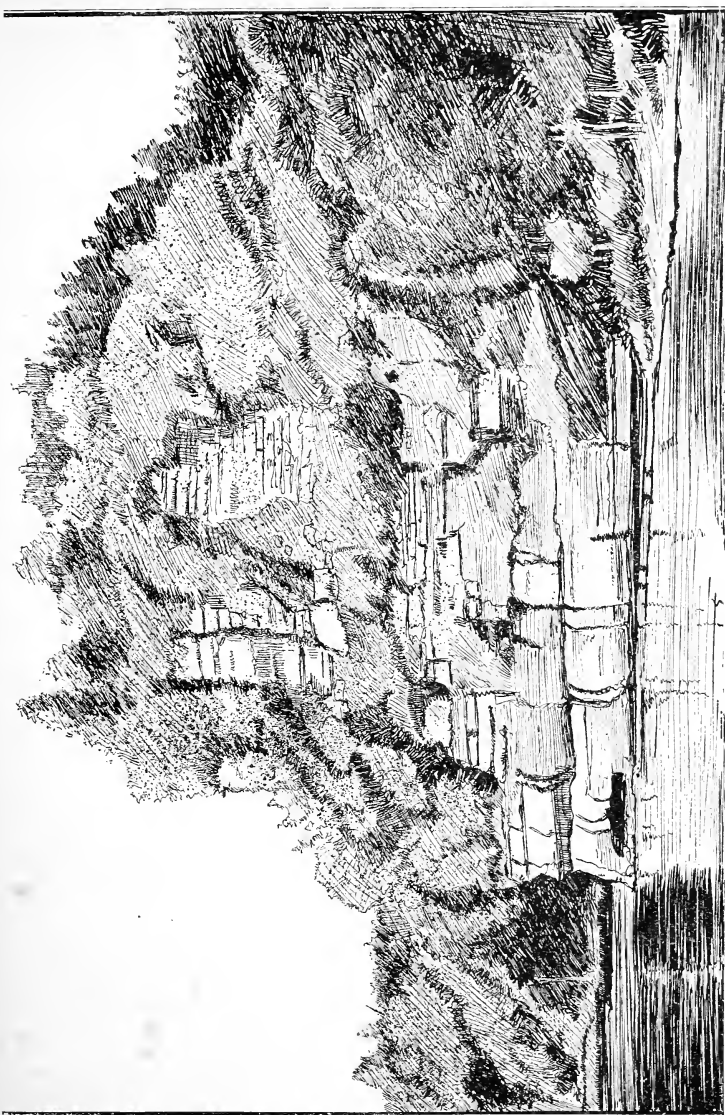
were kindly received by the Illinois Indians, who hoped to procure firearms from them, and, with their assistance, to subdue the common foe. The friendship established be-

tween them lasted as long as the French remained in Illinois.

Near the close of the seventeenth century, the Iroquois, possibly encouraged by the English, sent six hundred picked warriors against the Illinois. The attack was a surprise, and twelve hundred Illinois warriors were killed. Those who were left, with the women and children, fled southward to escape their savage foes. Some settled near the mouth of the Kaskaskia and along the Mississippi; others migrated west of the great river. After the Iroquois went back to Lake Erie, many returned to their homes, but the strength of the Illinois was broken. Hemmed in by relentless tribes, their numbers steadily diminished. In 1769 the remnant of the band, pursued by the Pottawattomies, was compelled to take refuge on the site of old Fort St. Louis.

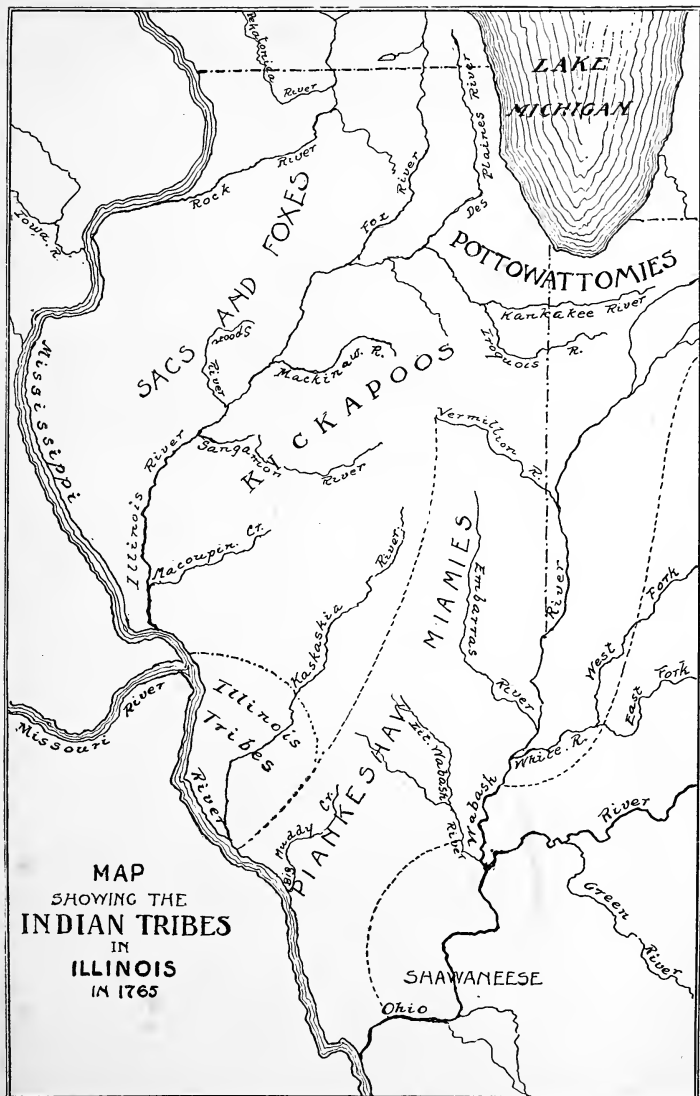
Here they could have defended themselves for a long time, as the rock is impregnable and provisions were not lacking. But water could be obtained only from the river far below, by means of a vessel attached to the end of a grape vine. The Pottawattomies, concealed near the base of the cliff, seized the vessels as they were lowered. In vain did the Illinois attempt to get their water supply in the middle of the darkest nights, and at last, famishing with thirst, they slowly starved to death, only one escaping to tell the tale of their sufferings. The promontory on the Illinois River, where this tragic event occurred, received the name of Starved Rock.

Thus miserably perished, hunted to death by their own kindred, the last of that confederation which at one time constituted the most powerful people of the Illinois Valley.



STARVED ROCK.

The Indians were destined to give place to a stronger race. By treaty and conquest, the remaining tribes were finally removed, and Illinois became the possession of the white man.



FRENCH AND BRITISH OCCUPATION

CHAPTER III.

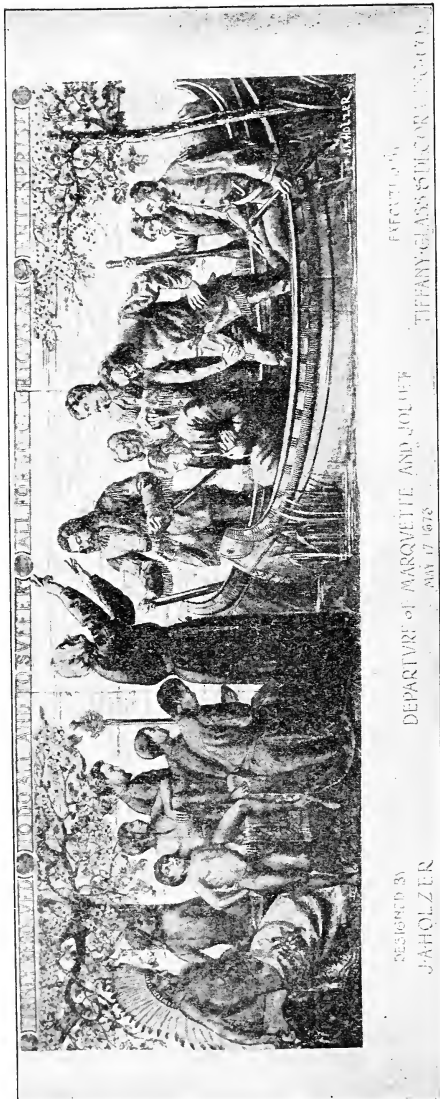
*JOLLIET AND MARQUETTE.

The St. Lawrence River, flowing eastward, empties the waters of the Great Lakes into the Atlantic Ocean, directly opposite the continent of Europe. This noble stream was discovered in 1534 by Jacques Cartier, who took possession of the entire country drained by it, for the King of France. By the middle of the seventeenth century, the French were making extensive plans to occupy this territory and establish a great empire.

Treaties were made with the Indians, and a thriving trade in furs was carried on with the remote tribes dwelling on the distant shores of the Great Lakes. A chain of trading and military posts was established which served to overawe the savage, and for many years prevented the advance of the English. The strongly fortified cities of Quebec and Montreal became centers of military power and commercial operations in the New World.

Among the bold spirits who laid the foundations of New France in America, none are more worthy of honor and admiration than the early Catholic missionaries. These men, actuated by a religious enthusiasm, boldly explored the trackless wilderness and planted their humble missions among remote and savage tribes.

* This spelling is given in an autograph letter now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society. Marquette also uses it in his Journal.



The illustrious Jacques Marquette was among the most zealous of these devoted men. Born of an honorable French family he early consecrated himself to the service of the Church, and in 1666, was sent by the Jesuit Order to the Indian missions upon the St. Lawrence River. A store-house and cluster of log cabins constituted a trading post at the mouth of the Saguenay River. Here the young priest was stationed and devoted himself so zealously to the study of the Indian language, that in two years he had mastered

six of the dialects. Burning with a desire to labor among more remote tribes, Marquette obtained permission to preach to the Indians of the Upper Lake region. With none but Indian guides he ascended the Ottawa River, threaded his way through the forests, crossed Lake Nipissing, and penetrated as far west as Point St. Esprit on Lake Superior. Everywhere he won the friendship of the simple red men by the gentleness of his manner and the purity of his life.

At length he was placed in charge of the mission of St. Ignace, which had been established by Father Allouez, at Mackinac. From wandering bands of savages who came under the sway of his influence, Father Marquette heard of a mighty river to the west, and became filled with a desire to preach the gospel to the tribes that dwelt upon its banks.

The Court in far-away France was also anxious to discover this mysterious river. On June 4, 1672, the French minister wrote to the Governor of New France that there was "nothing more important for the colony than the discovery of a passage to the South Sea. His majesty wishes you to give it your attention." Thus urged, Frontenac entered upon the task with much enthusiasm. In November of the same year he instructed Sieur Louis Jolliet, a Quebec fur-trader and "a man of great experience in this kind of exploration," to "discover the South Sea by the Moskouten's country and the great river Mississippi, which is believed to empty into the California Sea."

It now became necessary to select a missionary to accompany the expedition, and the choice fell upon Mar-

quette, who received a letter bidding him prepare for the journey.

The message was delivered upon the festival of the Immaculate Conception, and so great was the missionary's joy that he resolved to name the first church he should establish in the unexplored region "The Mission of the Immaculate Conception."

On the seventeenth of May, 1673, Jolliet and Marquette, in two birch canoes, driven by the strong arms of five French boatmen, proceeded along the western shore of Green Bay to the mission station of St. Xavier. From this point they paddled up the shallow waters of the Fox River; the boatmen were equally skillful with the axe, rifle and paddle. At evening the canoes were drawn upon the pebbly shores and a hut of boughs was speedily made, before which a cheerful camp-fire chased back the darkness of the night. The forest supplied game, and the streams fish in abundance. The difficult task of dragging their boats over the tumultuous rapids was finally accomplished, and at length they crossed Winnebago Lake and entered the quiet waters of the upper Fox River. The stream threaded its way amid rice swamps, the feeding ground of large flocks of water fowl.

On the seventh day of June they reached an Indian village which the good Father describes as, "standing on the crown of a hill, while all around, the prairie stretched beyond the sight, interspersed with groves and belts of tall forests."

Marquette was delighted to find in the center of the village a large cross, erected by a former missionary, decorated with rude offerings of skins, belts, bows and arrows.

The simple red men were greatly surprised that these seven voyagers were desirous of exploring an unknown wilderness beset by countless dangers.

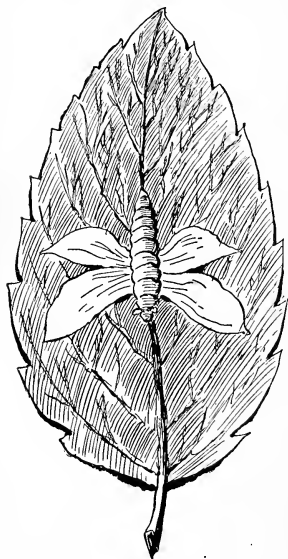
When at length the strangers were ready to depart, the people of the village accompanied them to the water's edge, and provided guides to conduct them through the windings of the stream. Arriving at the portage, the frail canoes, lifted to the shoulders of the men, were carried through marsh and forest to the head waters of the Wisconsin River. Here the friendly Indians left them.

Launching their boats, the travelers floated down the turbulent waters amidst scenes of imposing beauty. On the seventeenth day of June, 1673, they were filled with joy on beholding the majestic flood of



JOLLIET.

the Mississippi rolling before them. Its strong current bore them rapidly into solitudes never before visited by white men. Tall crags lifted their heads hundreds of feet into the air. Bluffs of stupendous size jutted into the river. Prairies dotted with groves and gemmed with flowers swept away from them on either side like emerald seas. Herds of deer and buffalo were continually in sight. Again, the river rolled between primeval forests, the homes of wolves, bears and panthers.



TOTEM OF THE ILLINOIS.

At the end of two weeks they discovered a broad trail which led westward into the interior of the country. Leaving the five men to guard the boats, Jolliet and Marquette followed the path for a distance of six miles, and suddenly came upon a large Indian village. Great was the consternation of the natives at the unexpected arrival of the white men.

When the first commotion had subsided, four chiefs, bearing aloft peace pipes, advanced to meet the strangers. "To what nation do you belong?" asked Marquette.

"We are Illinois," one of the chiefs replied. "In token of peace, we have brought you our pipes to smoke. We invite you to our village."

At the door of the large wigwam, a chief stood to receive

them. Raising his hands to the sun, he exclaimed: "How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchmen, when you come to visit us. All our people welcome you."

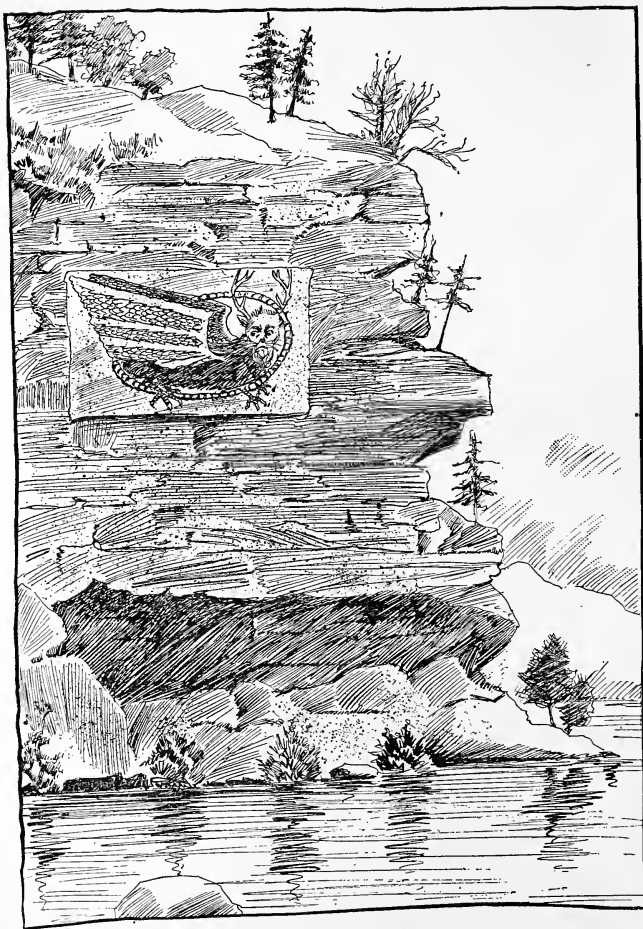
Conducted into the presence of the great chief of the Illinois, whose lodge was not far distant, they were received with every mark of respect, and after kind words and presents had been exchanged, the chief gave to Marquette a calumet or peace pipe, the bowl of polished redstone, the stem decorated with feathers.

"This is the sacred calumet," said the old man. "It signifies that wherever you bear it, you are the messenger of peace. All our tribes will respect it, and it will protect you from harm. I beg of you in behalf of the whole nation," continued the chief, "not to go any farther down the river, for your lives will be in the greatest peril."

At the close of the council a great feast was served in their honor, consisting of four courses. The first course was a pudding of pounded corn. With a horn spoon one of the chiefs deftly fed the Frenchmen from a wooden dish. The second course consisted of broiled fish. The same Indian carefully removed the bones and placed the meat, bit by bit, in the mouths of the guests, much as a bird might feed its young. The third course of broiled dog, considered a delicacy by the Indians, was not relished by the white men. But the last course, of choice and tender buffalo meat, was much more to their liking.

After the feast, the guests were led into each one of the hundred wigwams, where they were kindly treated, and given many presents.

The next morning, six hundred of their entertainers accompanied Jolliet and Marquette to the canoes. It is



THE PIASA GOD.
From an old drawing.

probable that this meeting occurred near the mouth of the Des Moines River.

Resuming their journey, the voyagers floated out upon the current of the stream. Passing the mouth of the Illinois River, they glided beneath the picturesque Piasa bluffs and, with astonishment, discovered upon the smooth surface of the cliff the hideous figures of two Indian gods, painted in gorgeous colors.

Marquette relates that, "Each of these frightful figures had the face of a man, the horns of a deer, the beard of a tiger, and the tail of a fish, so long that it passed around the head and between the legs. It was an object of Indian worship, and greatly impressed me with the need of substituting for this monstrous idolatry the worship of the true God."

"As we discoursed of them," continues Marquette, "sailing down beautifully clear water, we heard the noise of a rapid on which we were about to fall. I have seen nothing more frightful. A mass of large trees, entire, with branches, came floating from the mouth of the river, so impetuously that we could not, without great danger, expose ourselves to pass across. The agitation was so great that the water was all muddy and could not get clear."

This stream was the Missouri, which rushes down from its distant source in the mountains, and renders turbid the waters of the Mississippi for the rest of its course.

In a few days they reached the mouth of the Ohio, whose clear waters were a striking contrast to the murky flood of the Missouri.

As the voyagers proceeded southward, the banks of the Mississippi became low and marshy, and were covered

by dense fields of cane, from which arose clouds of mosquitoes.

One morning upon the eastern bank of the stream they beheld a band of Indians, armed with guns. When the peace pipe was held aloft, the savages invited the strangers to the land and prepared for them a feast of white plums, buffalo meat and bear's oil.

Bidding adieu to these simple people, the travelers resumed their journey through stretches of forest and swamp. A few miles below the mouth of the Arkansas they suddenly came in sight of a large Indian village, situated a few feet above the level of the water. These Indians had probably been mistreated by the Spaniards, for on perceiving the white men, they approached with fierce war whoops and uplifted weapons.

Some leaped into canoes and pushed out from the shore, others fitted arrows to their bows and rushed to the attack. While vainly waving his peace pipe, Father Marquette narrowly escaped a war club, which a warrior furiously hurled. At length the older chiefs, who had arrived and discovered the peaceable intentions of the strangers, called off the warriors and invited the Frenchmen to land. Trembling, they obeyed, not knowing what was in store for them. An old Indian chief was found who could speak the Illinois dialect, and after friendly relations were established, the Indians prepared a feast for their guests. The next morning the whites were escorted down the river to a large village opposite the mouth of the Arkansas River, where dwelt the head chief of the tribe. He received the strangers before his lodge, beneath a scaffolding of poles. The floors had been covered with rush

mats and skins. Upon these the Frenchmen were placed, while the warriors, according to rank, were seated around them to the number of several hundred. A young Indian, who had an excellent knowledge of the Illinois tongue, acted as interpreter.

"Through him," writes Marquette, "I first spoke to the assembly by the ordinary presence. They admired what I told them of God, and showed a great desire to keep me with them."

The Indians told the strangers that they could reach the mouth of the river in ten days, but that along the banks they would meet warlike tribes, who had been furnished with guns by the Spaniards. They themselves dared not, as formerly, go to that region to hunt the buffalo, but were compelled to live mainly upon Indian corn. The conference lasted the entire day, and was only interrupted by the villagers, who constantly brought in dishes of food, consisting of mush, boiled corn, and dog flesh. These Indians were skillful in the manufacture of platters, earthen pots and other articles. They were also provided with knives, hatchets and beads, which had been obtained from those tribes that traded with the Spaniards or French.

From information gathered thus far, the Frenchmen had definitely ascertained that the Mississippi emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and believing that the object of their voyage had been attained, they wisely determined to return.

On the seventeenth of June they turned their canoes up stream and began the homeward voyage. It was difficult to force their way against the swift current. Day by day

they toiled under a summer sun, and by night slept amidst the fogs and vapors of the marshes.

Exhausted by the heat and exposure of the voyage, Marquette became ill, and for weeks lay in the bottom of the canoe scarcely able to raise his head. Reaching the mouth of the Illinois River, they determined to continue their journey up that stream, having been informed that its source was within a few miles of Lake Michigan. Father Marquette gives a glowing account of this region.

"We have seen nothing like this river for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots and even beavers. It has many little lakes and tributary rivers." After paddling a number of days, they came to a large village of Illinois Indians, consisting of seventy-four lodges. This village, called by the dwellers Kaskaskia, was located near the present site of Ottawa.

Friendly relations were established with this people, and a company of young warriors gladly guided them to the shores of Lake Michigan. From this point they proceeded to Green Bay Mission, where they arrived at the close of September, after an absence of four months, having traversed in their birch canoes a distance of two thousand five hundred miles.

Marquette remained at the mission to recover from his illness, but Jolliet pushed on to Canada to make his report to the Governor. When near Montreal his canoe was overturned, his papers lost, and he himself narrowly escaped drowning.

This unfortunate occurrence robbed the daring fur-trader of the laurels justly due him. As the journal of Father Marquette was the only source of information left, to this mis-

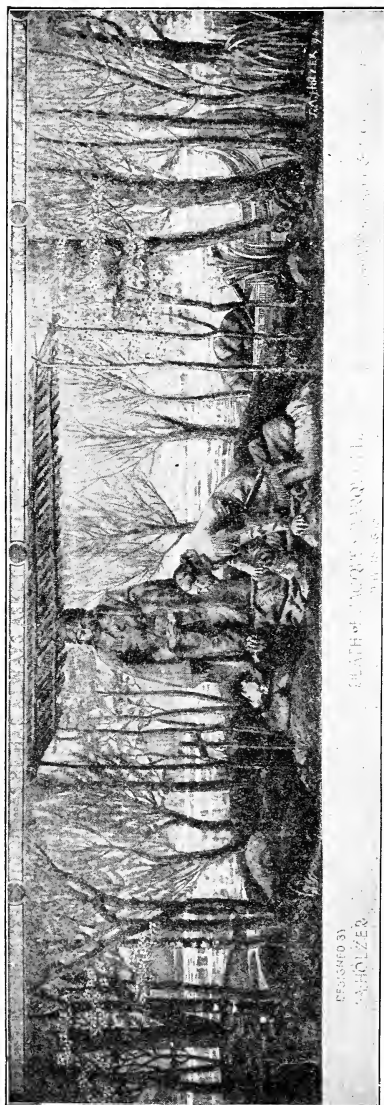
sionary was given the honor of the exploration. Jolliet was the official leader of the expedition, while Marquette was in the capacity of a subordinate; popular sentiment nevertheless has reversed the positions of the two men, and the honor due the fur-trader is bestowed upon the missionary.

The tidings of the discovery of the great river were received with joy by the French. Bells were rung, cannon boomed, and the entire population marched to the cathedral and joined in chanting the "Te Deum."

On the 25th of October, 1674, Marquette's health being somewhat restored, he set out with two faithful boatmen, Pierre and Jacques, to fulfill his promise to establish a mission at Kaskaskia, the chief town of the Illinois Indians. A band of Pottawatomies and another of Illinois Indians accompanied the missionary. The party, filling ten canoes, paddled along the shores of Green Bay and made the difficult portage to Lake Michigan. The stormy month of November was consumed in coasting along the bleak and desolate shore.

Ascending the Chicago River a short distance, Father Marquette was taken with bleeding of the lungs, and was unable to proceed any farther. The devoted Pierre and Jacques built for him a cabin of logs and roofed it with bark. A hole served for a window; a mat upon the dirt floor was his only bed. His faithful companions cared for him during the winter, and with the return of spring he was able to renew the journey. With a heroism unsurpassed, these men pressed on, fording rivers, carrying their canoes through the forests, and, floating down the swollen streams, finally reached their destination.

The Indians received Marquette, we are told, "as an



DEATH OF MARQUETTE.

angel from heaven," and listened to his eloquent words with reverence and joy. A chapel was erected for the good man, who remained a while among them preaching and visiting from wigwam to wigwam. When failing strength warned him that he must return to his friends in Canada, he summoned his beloved Indians to a grand council, held "on the great meadow which lies between the river and the present village of Utica." "Father Marquette took his place in the center. About him, seated in a circle, were five hundred chiefs and warriors; beyond them were one thousand five hundred young men and braves, and, behind these, women and children to the number of a thousand." They

begged him to remain among them, but he knew he must depart, for his life was fast ebbing away. He promised them, however, that he would return or send another to finish the work he had begun. Such is the story of the establishing of the first mission among the Illinois Indians.

Greatly enfeebled, Marquette set out upon the return journey. A band of devoted Indians accompanied him as far as Lake Michigan. Tenderly did these men of the forest care for the dying missionary. At night they made him a shelter, cooked his food, and spread his couch of leaves and furs. Having reached the lake, they placed him in a canoe with the faithful Pierre and Jacques, bade him an affectionate farewell, and returned to their forest home. Father Marquette continued to grow weaker, and knowing that death was near, requested the boatmen to land on a pleasant slope near the mouth of the St. Joseph River. This they did on the nineteenth day of May, and, erecting a small hut, kindled a fire, and spread a couch for the dying man. He thanked them for their kindness to him, asked forgiveness for any wrong, gave minute directions for his burial, and praised God that he was permitted to die in the wilderness as a missionary of the Holy Faith. During the night he was constantly in prayer until his spirit peacefully took its flight. His weeping companions buried the body as directed, and sadly made their way to the Mission at Mackinac.

The next winter a hunting party of Indians, who had loved the missionary, took up the bones, and in accordance with their custom, carefully washed them, and bore them in a funeral procession to the Mission of St. Ignace at Mackinac, where they were buried beneath the altar of the little chapel.

CHAPTER IV.

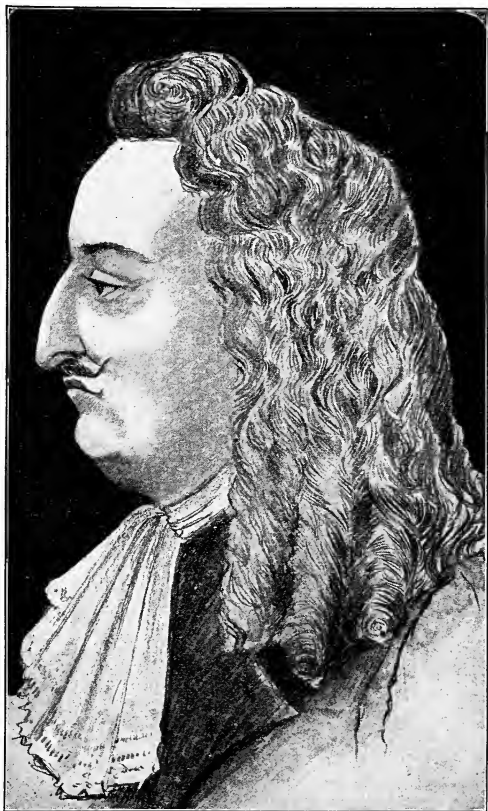
LA SALLE.

Robert Cavelier, knight of La Salle, was born of a rich burgher family in the City of Rouen, France. In 1666, at the age of twenty-three, he landed at Montreal and obtained a grant of land eight miles above the town where the St. Lawrence widens into the Lake of St. Louis. Here he built a village, surrounded it with palisades, and sold out the adjacent land to settlers, who were to pay him in small annual payments. The place was dangerous because of hostile Indians, but was favorably located for trading in furs. While developing his possessions, La Salle applied himself to the study of the Indian language, and within two years was master of the Iroquois tongue and a number of other dialects.

From friendly Indians who stayed with him during the winter, he first heard of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, lying far to the south and west.

Believing that by these rivers lay the route to the Indies he resolved to explore them. With four canoes and fourteen men, La Salle paddled down a tributary to the Ohio, discovered that stream and descended as far as the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville. He returned to Canada, and in 1673, in company with Frontenac, proceeded to the head of Lake Ontario. Here they held a grand council of the Indian chiefs, made a treaty with them and built a log fort near the present site of Kingston, which they called Fort Frontenac.

Tidings of the discovery of the Mississippi having reached them, La Salle sailed for France to lay before the King a vast scheme for building a chain of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Armed with letters from Governor Frontenac his reception at court was most cordial. He was honored with the title of Chevalier, was made governor of Fort Frontenac, and invested with the ownership of the adjacent lands. Wealthy relatives supplied him with much money, and he returned to Canada to engage in fur trading upon a colossal scale. The wooden fort was supplanted



LA SALLE.

by a large one of stone, containing barracks for the soldiers, a mill and bake oven, a blacksmith's shop and a separate house for the officers.

Nine cannon were mounted and served to protect the little village that was springing up in the shadow of the fort.

In 1677, La Salle made a second visit to France, and received new honors and more extended privileges. Upon his return he brought with him an Italian gentleman named Henri de Tonti. This man served as his assistant, and, during the succeeding years, proved a faithful follower and devoted servant. In November, 1679, La Salle, with a company of men including Tonti and Father Hennepin, a priest, proceeded westward along the shore of Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the Niagara River, after obtaining reluctant permission from the Seneca Indians, they built a warehouse, which served as winter quarters for the men. La Salle had conceived the idea of building a vessel above Niagara Falls, to be used in navigating the Upper Lakes. Toiling through the deep snows of midwinter, the men, under the leadership of Tonti, reached a spot six miles above the falls, where a rude shipyard was cleared upon the banks of a small stream. Two Indian hunters, who had come with them, constructed large wigwams in which they were to live. While the Indian hunters supplied them with game, the men felled trees, hewed timbers and soon had the keel and ribs laid.

The Seneca Indians, upon whose hunting grounds the men were working, were greatly displeased when they saw the timbers assume the proportions of a ship, and attempted to burn it. The carpenters, too, became discontented, and

the successful completion of the boat was threatened. Through the persevering efforts of the brave Tonti, the dissatisfied carpenters continued their work, and at the opening of spring the little vessel of forty-five tons' burden was completed and ready for launching. "The friar pronounced his blessings on her; the assembled company sang a Te Deum, cannon were fired, and French and Indians alike, warmed by a generous gift of brandy, shouted and yelped in chorus as she glided into the Niagara. Her builders towed her out and anchored her in the stream, safe at last from incendiary hands; and then, swinging their hammocks under her deck, beyond reach of the tomahawk, slept in peace. The Indians gazed on her with amazement. Five small cannon looked out from her portholes; and on her prow was carved the image of a dreadful monster, the Griffin, whose name she bore, in honor of the armorial bearings of Frontenac."

While the Griffin was building, La Salle had dispatched his French traders in canoes, paddled by Indians and laden with merchandise, to purchase furs from the Indians living on the shores of the Upper Lakes. It was a great event for an Indian village when the white trader arrived with hatchets, knives, beads and cloth. Furs worth many dollars in Paris were gladly bartered for a hatchet which had cost but a few francs. The Indian was satisfied with the exchange, for with the hatchet of steel he could quickly cut down the tree or hew the log. The bow was skillfully shaved with the blade of a knife for which the red man had gladly exchanged his wares. Rival traders and companies attracted by the enormous profit of the business, tried to

injure La Salle by spreading false reports among the various tribes.

When the commander returned from Fort Frontenac, whither he had gone in the depth of winter, the company, thirty-four in number, embarked upon the vessel. The canvas was spread, a salute was fired from the five cannon, and the "Griffin" sped upon her memorable voyage across Lake Erie, while the crowd of silent Indians gazed in astonishment and awe from the shore.

Upon the third day they entered a strait, which La Salle named Detroit. Here was such abundance of game that the men, leaping upon the bank, soon returned laden with deer, bear, turkey, grapes and plums, with which the deck was speedily strewn. Continuing their course, they crossed a small lake, which La Salle named St. Clair, and upon the following day Lake Huron opened magnificently before them. While crossing this lake they encountered a furious tempest that threatened to send them all to the bottom, and caused the stoutest among them to fall upon his knees, but the storm quieted and they finally reached the little Mission Station of St. Ignace at Mackinac and dropped anchor in the quiet bay.

The rival traders and priests of the little mission openly extended a welcome to La Salle, while they secretly harbored jealousy. After a salute had been fired, La Salle, wearing a rich robe of scarlet and gold and attended by his men, was rowed to the shore, and all marched in procession to the little chapel. At this station the commander arrested four of his white traders, who had played him false and squandered his goods. Tonti was sent to St. Mary's to arrest two others for the same offense. Upon

Tonti's return with his prisoners La Salle sailed through the straits and across Lake Michigan to Green Bay, where others of his traders more faithful than those found at Mackinac, delivered to him a large cargo of furs. Here he made a lasting friend of a Pottawattomie Chief, who entertained him with hospitality. La Salle resolved to send back the "Griffin" with the cargo of furs collected here and at other points along the journey. This cargo was of such value that if it arrived in Canada his creditors would all be paid and he would be a rich man. Accordingly the "Griffin," richly freighted, was dispatched with orders to unload at Niagara and return with all speed to the head of Lake Michigan.

La Salle continued the voyage in four large canoes containing a blacksmith's forge, mechanic's tools, arms and ammunition. His party consisted of thirteen men and a skilful Mohegan hunter and guide. In the voyage along the western shore they encountered violent storms and suffered much from hardship and hunger. As they approached the southern shore, game became plentiful and the weather was more pleasant. Paddling up the eastern shore they entered the mouth of the St. Joseph River. Here they were to await Tonti, who, with a company of twenty men, was approaching from Mackinac. Tonti did not arrive, and La Salle's men clamored to be led into the country of the Illinois, where they knew an abundance of corn for the winter was stored. But the commander refused to desert his faithful lieutenant, and set his discontented men to building a fort. At the end of twenty days Tonti arrived, but brought no tidings from the "Griffin." It was now more than two months since the ship had set

sail from Green Bay, and they were fearful that she had gone down with La Salle's entire fortune. He was deeply in debt to the Canadian merchants, and if the vessel were lost he would be a hopeless bankrupt. Amidst this gloom and uncertainty the fort was finished and called Fort Miami, because of the presence of a tribe of Indians bearing that name.

With anxious eye La Salle scanned the dreary horizon. But as day after day passed and no sail appeared, he sent two men to Mackinac to guide the vessel, if it should ever appear, to Fort Miami. The company sadly completed their preparations for ascending the river, "whose weedy edges were already glossed with thin flakes of ice." On the third of December, 1679, no tidings having been received from the "Griffin," the party began the voyage up the St. Joseph River. In four days they arrived at the present site of the city of South Bend. Here they expected to find an Indian trail leading to the headwaters of the Kankakee.

In the absence of the Mohegan hunter, who was searching for game, La Salle tried to find the path and became lost in the tangled woods and blinding snow. The men scoured the region to find him, and fired their guns to direct him to camp. Late the next afternoon he appeared carrying, dangling from his belt, two opossums, which he had killed with a club as they were hanging from a bough of a tree. After losing his way, La Salle had been compelled to skirt a large swamp, and did not again reach the bank of the river until late at night. He fired his gun to signal his companions, and after wandering far, espied in the distance a camp fire. Making his way to it he found

no one, but near it a soft bed of leaves and twigs, from which some one had hastily retreated at his appearance. He vainly called to the invisible person in every Indian tongue known to him. Finding that the owner would not return, he crept into it himself and slept soundly until morning.

With the return of the Mohegan the trail was found, the canoes and freight were lifted upon the shoulders of the men and carried across the marshy, snow-covered plain that separates the sources of the Kankakee River from the St. Joseph. The canoes were placed upon the current of the narrow stream, which wound its sluggish course through a marshy morass whitened with snow and edged with gray elder bushes and withered rushes. Game became so scarce that the discontented men threatened to desert and join the Indians. As the voyagers proceeded the stream widened and the miry waste gave way to undulating prairies, in summer the feeding ground of countless herds of buffalo and deer. Occasionally they could see, upon the distant horizon, Indians in pursuit of game, while at night blazing camp fires twinkled like great eyes. The hunger of the party was unexpectedly appeased when they found a huge buffalo bull mired near the bank of the stream. After he had been killed a rope was passed around his body, and, by the united efforts of twelve men, he was dragged to the shore.

At length the party, with revived spirits, floated into the more majestic Illinois River. Upon either side were wooded hills, from whose summits the voyagers could see the prairies of green stretching away into the distance. The stream threaded its way amidst islands covered with stately

woods. On the right of the travelers was Buffalo Rock, for many years a favorite gathering place for the Indians, and a few miles below, upon the left, they beheld a lofty cliff, crowned with forest trees. This cliff was afterwards famous as Starved Rock. Upon the right bank, the undulating meadows swept back to the distant hills. Upon this plain, near the present village of Utica, was situated the chief town of the Illinois Indians. Silence was everywhere, for the wigwams were deserted and no living thing was to be found. The Indians were on their southern hunting trip at this season of the year. The pits in which they stored their corn were found, and La Salle moved fifty bushels to his canoes, with the intention of repaying the owners when he should meet them on the river below. Proceeding upon their way, they entered the expansion of the Illinois River known as Peoria Lake, a sheet of water twenty miles in length and three in breadth. As they proceeded many columns of smoke ascending from wigwam fires warned them that they were approaching an Indian village. The lake again narrowed to the width of a river, and as they turned a sudden bend, eighty lodges came in view, pitched on either side of the stream. La Salle immediately arranged the eight canoes abreast, himself upon the left, and Tonti upon the right. The men exchanged their paddles for their guns as the swift current bore them into the midst of the astonished Indians. A scene of wild confusion followed. The warriors, howling and whooping, rushed for their weapons, while the women and children sought the protection of their wigwams. In the midst of the hub-bub, La Salle and his little band leaped upon shore, and with guns raised awaited the combat. The Indians,

recovering from their first fright, and desirous of making peace, advanced with the calumet, and the hostile demonstrations upon both sides ended in expressions of friendship. A feast was prepared, and, according to the Indian code of hospitality, the food was placed in the mouths of the Frenchmen by the savages. At the close of the feast, La Salle explained to the Indians his reason for taking the corn from the deserted village, and amply repaid them for it. He then told them that he wished to build a fort in their midst to protect them from the Iroquois. If, however, they did not look upon his plans with favor he would pass on to the Osage Indians and give them the benefit of his protection and trade. Anxious to retain the friendship of the French, and jealous of the other tribes, the Illinois readily consented and promised all that was asked. The remainder of the day was spent in dancing and feasting.

La Salle's enemies continued to follow him. During the night an Indian named Monso, a chief of the Mascoutins, in the employ of rival Frenchmen, arrived at the Indian camp. He gathered the chiefs in a secret council and warned them not to trust La Salle because he was voyaging below to stir up other tribes against the Illinois, and was in truth a spy of the Iroquois. He hoped to check the advance of the party or to induce the men to desert their leader, who was secretly informed of Monso's intrigues by a friendly chief. At a feast held the next day an old chief arose and warned them against the dangers of the Mississippi. He pictured the hostile tribes, the devouring monsters and the raging whirlpools. While the leader was in no way discouraged by the speech, its effect upon his men was perceptible. La Salle thanked the chief

for the warning, but replied that if there were great dangers to be encountered there would be all the greater glory if their journey were successful. But had they not been deceived by lies? Continuing, he said, "We were not asleep, my brother, when Monso came to tell you under cover of night, that we were spies of the Iroquois. Look at what we have brought you. It is not weapons to destroy you, but merchandise and tools for your good. If you still harbor evil thoughts of us, be frank, as we are, and speak boldly." The chief said nothing, but made a sign for the feast to proceed. The next morning La Salle was cut to the heart by discovering that six of his men had deserted. Calling the others together he told them that any man who wished to return in the spring should have free leave to go safely and without dishonor.

As an attempt was made to take his life by placing poison in the pot in which their food was cooking, La Salle resolved to leave the Indian village immediately and build a fortified camp for himself.

A strong position was selected on a low hill two miles below the village on the southern bank of the river. An embankment was thrown up on every side, and a palisade twenty-five feet high was also placed around the entire fort.

Lodgings for the men, built of bullet proof timber, were located at two angles of the enclosure. A priest's chapel occupied a third angle, the magazine and forge a fourth. The tents of La Salle and Tonti were placed within.

Such was the first civilized occupation of the region which now forms the State of Illinois.

La Salle christened his new fortification Fort Crèvecoeur (Heart break). The name tells of disaster and suffering,

but does no justice to the iron-hearted constancy of the sufferer. He planned to build a ship, load it with buffalo hides, descend the Mississippi and cross the Atlantic. The iron and rigging of such a vessel had been placed in the hold of the "Griffin." But all hope of again seeing that vessel had been abandoned. Never faltering, this man of indomitable energy resolved to make the journey on foot to Fort Frontenac, a distance of twelve hundred miles, and bring back the materials necessary for building and equipping such a vessel. Leaving Tonti in command of the fort, La Salle started, with five companions, upon the return to Fort Frontenac. This wonderful journey across bleak plains, through storms of snow and ice, was accomplished in seventy days.

CHAPTER V.

TONTI.

Tonti, with four trusty men and a dozen unscrupulous fellows, was left in command of Fort Crèvecoeur, when La Salle set out for distant Canada. The season of the year was the worst possible for such a journey. The Illinois River was filled with floating ice, which retarded the progress of the party, but they pushed their way up the stream to the deserted town of the Illinois, where they had borrowed corn on their downward trip. While camped here La Salle visited Starved Rock.* Impressed with its natural advantages as a fortress, he sent word for Tonti to examine the place, and if an outbreak of Indians occurred, to fortify it.

The party continued its journey up the river to the present site of Joliet, where the heavy ice rendered further progress by water impossible. Concealing their canoes, they began that remarkable journey overland. As they neared the lakes the country became a dreary waste of melting snow and half-frozen mud, intersected by swollen streams, which were waded or crossed upon rudely constructed rafts. On the 23d of March they reached Fort Miami, where La Salle found the two men who had been sent to search for the missing "Griffin." All hope of finding the vessel had been given up, and he ordered the men to report to Tonti at Fort Crèvecoeur.

* See Chapter II.

The hardships of the party increased with every step of the journey. Lacerated by thorns, plunging to their waists in half-frozen swamps, chilled to the bone by the icy streams, tracked by bands of savages, they finally overcame

all difficulties and arrived at Fort Frontenac on the sixth of May. Had La Salle not possessed an iron constitution and an invincible determination, he never could have performed such a journey. Nature and man seemed to have conspired to wreck his fortunes. The "Griffin" had disappeared, and the valuable cargo of



TONTI.

furs, after safely passing the great lakes, had been swallowed up in the rapids of the St. Lawrence. His enemies were attempting to work his overthrow with the government, and ruin him with his creditors. But La Salle did

not despair. Hastening to Montreal he appeared before his astounded enemies, satisfied his clamorous creditors and obtained the necessary supplies for his fort upon the distant Illinois and material for the ship, which was then upon the stocks. Then he returned to Fort Frontenac to prepare a new expedition.

Born to command, La Salle lacked those qualities by which men are won and held. To his companions he was stern, cold and incomprehensible. Scarcely was his iron hand removed from the fort upon the Illinois before the garrison began to talk of revolt. His large schemes had no attraction for them, and they showed their discontent and dislike in a hundred ways. When the men from Fort Miami arrived with the tidings that the "Griffin" was wrecked and La Salle a hopeless bankrupt, unable to pay them their wages, they became openly rebellious.

In accordance with La Salle's instructions, Tonti, with a few men, had gone up the river to examine the Rock of the Illinois. No sooner had he departed than the garrison arose in rebellion, destroyed the fort, seized the ammunition and fled. Two of their number who remained true hastened to Tonti, who was now left in the midst of treacherous savages with but five men, two of whom were the good friars Membré and Ribourde. Returning to the dismantled fort, Tonti collected the tools and stores that had not been destroyed by the mutineers. These he removed to the great town of the Illinois, near Starved Rock, hoping by this display of confidence to banish the distrust that had been planted in the minds of the Indians by La Salle's enemies.

In this Indian town, which consisted of 5,000 to 8,000

people, Tonti and his five companions would have remained unmolested but for the fact that a new engine of destruction was about to be hurled upon them. The terrible Iroquois, who dwelt on the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, were preparing to sweep down upon the unsuspecting Illinois. They had already destroyed or scattered the Hurons and Eries, and were now turning their attention to the Indians who lived in the West.

At the moment when Tonti and his men were dwelling among the Illinois, five hundred of the Iroquois warriors were swiftly traversing the forests and prairies that separated them from their enemies. The Miamis had also been induced to join in the attack upon their neighbors and kindred. Swiftly the wild bands advanced upon the doomed village. The alarm was first given by a Shawnee Indian, who discovered the approaching foe. The news spread rapidly from wigwam to wigwam, and all became excitement and confusion. The squaws, with frantic screams, snatched their children and sought protection in the underbrush, or trusted to the speed of their canoes, while the warriors, seizing their weapons, began to prepare for the coming battle. Tonti and his men were soon surrounded by an angry crowd, who accused them of being in league with the Iroquois. In their rage the savages seized the forge and tools brought from the fort and threw them into the river. The women and children were hastily embarked in canoes and sent down the stream, where they were protected by sixty braves. The remaining warriors, four hundred in number, spent the day in preparing for battle. As evening approached they built huge fires that cast a glare for miles, illumining the village, river and forest with the

brightness of day. About these fires, their bodies besmeared with war paint and decked with feathers, the braves of the Illinois danced, howled and brandished their weapons in an attempt to screw up their courage to meet the dreaded foe. At dawn the Illinois scouts returned, and mistaking an Iroquois decked in a French uniform for La Salle, reported that the Frenchman was with the enemy. At this the infuriated warriors rushed upon Tonti and his men with the determination of despatching them for their apparent treachery. The Frenchmen were only saved by a promise that they would join them in fighting the Iroquois. As the Illinois hurried across the river and reached the opposite bank, the Iroquois emerged from the woods that skirted the Vermillion River. Both bands, now face to face, began to leap, to dodge behind every available cover and to fire their guns. Tonti saw at a glance that the foe, who outnumbered the Illinois, were armed with superior weapons, and would doubtless be victorious. Presuming upon the treaty of peace between the French and Iroquois, at the imminent peril of his life, he seized a belt of wampum, which he waved above his head and advanced to meet the approaching savages. His swarthy Italian complexion and half-savage dress was nearly the cause of his death, for the Iroquois, mistaking him for one of the Indian warriors, rushed upon him, and one young brave plunged his scalping knife into his body. Fortunately the blade was deflected from a vital part by striking one of his ribs, but the blood gushed from the wound. A chief, who perceived his true character, now attempted to staunch the wound, and others helped stay the approaching battle. A conference of the Iroquois was held. Some were for putting Tonti to

death at once, and one warrior stood with his scalping knife ready to strike, while others, who dreaded the vengeance of the French, demanded that he should be set at liberty. At length Tonti decided the tide of the angry controversy by declaring that 1,200 Illinois and sixty Frenchmen were being held in reserve. The half-believing Iroquois thereupon sent him back with a peace belt, and a battle was prevented for a time. The Illinois, believing that safety now lay in flight, set fire to their lodges, and under the cover of the smoke and flame, fled in their canoes down the river and rejoined their women and children. The Iroquois, crossing the river, destroyed everything of value, and encamped amid the burning wigwams. Tonti and his men had taken up their abode at the fort. The next day the Iroquois, believing the number of the enemy to be very great, sent Tonti with a hostage to make peace with the Illinois, who were delighted with the prospect, and in return sent a young Indian brave as a hostage to the camp of their foes. This young Indian came near proving the destruction of them all by betraying the weakness of their tribe to the crafty Indians. With loud cries the Iroquois rushed upon Tonti, charging him with having deceived them, and it required all his tact and courage to extricate himself and his companions from this new difficulty.

Perceiving that he could no longer be of service to the Illinois, Tonti with his five companions embarked in a leaky canoe and set out upon the journey to the French mission at Mackinac.

The Iroquois, no longer restrained by the presence of the French, started in pursuit of the fleeing Illinois. Day

after day the savage foes fought each other as pursuer and pursued continued down the stream.

When near the mouth of the Illinois the fleeing tribes separated; some crossed the Mississippi, others continued down the stream. The tribe of the Tamaroas, believing that pursuit was over, tarried near the river, and were suddenly attacked by overwhelming numbers. The warriors fled in terror, leaving their women and children to fall into the hands of their ferocious foes. Burnings and tortures followed. At length the savages, whose greed for slaughter had been satisfied for the time, returned to their homes, taking with them the women and children, who had been spared.

Meanwhile Tonti and his men paddled their dilapidated canoe northward until they were compelled to land to repair it. While the men were engaged in this work, Father Ribourde, charmed by the beauty of the scenery, wandered to a distant grove. Here, while engaged in prayer, he was killed by a band of Kickapoo Indians who were hovering near. "Thus, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, the only heir of a wealthy Burgundian house perished under the war clubs of the savages, for whose salvation he had renounced ease and affluence."

The saddened party continued the journey up the river until, compelled to abandon the canoe, they proceeded toward Lake Michigan on foot. Their provisions became exhausted, and they subsisted as best they could upon acorns, roots and wild onions. One of them became lost while hunting for game, and did not return to camp for several days. Tonti, weakened by his wound, and the many privations of the journey, fell sick. Their destination was

the village of the Pottawattomie Indians, upon the shores of Green Bay, where they felt sure of shelter and food for the winter. The cold increased as they proceeded northward. But for a few ears of corn and some frozen pumpkins found in a deserted Indian village the entire party must have perished. At length, near the end of November, they fell in with a hunting party of Pottawattomie Indians, who greeted them warmly and fed them bountifully. The exhausted Frenchmen were placed in canoes and carried to the village two leagues away, where their famine was "turned to abundance."

The chief of the village was an ardent admirer of La Salle, whom he had befriended the year before, and was accustomed to say that "he knew but three captains in the world, Frontenac, La Salle and himself."

With the opening of spring, Tonti and Father Membré paddled across to Mackinac, and in June were overjoyed by the arrival of La Salle upon his return from Fort Frontenac.

CHAPTER VI.

LA SALLE'S RETURN TO ILLINOIS.

Ignorant of Tonti's whereabouts, La Salle was hastening from Fort Frontenac to the Valley of the Illinois, with a party of twenty-five men and abundant supplies, when, arriving at the St. Joseph River, he left a portion of his stores at the ruined fort and pushed on to the Valley of the Illinois. Everywhere was desolation, silence and death. He found the great town of the Illinois a mass of ruins. The plain about was strewn with wrecks of Indian homes, and even the ruined fort was ornamented with ghastly heads and skulls. The work of destruction had been completed by trampling down the growing corn around the site of the destroyed village.

La Salle carefully searched the ruins for remains of Tonti and his men, but none were to be found. His fort was destroyed, and only the keel and ribs of his vessel remained upon the stocks. Tonti and his men had disappeared, and the peaceful valley had become a scene of desolation. But La Salle was not to be overcome by misfortune. He descended to the mouth of the Illinois, looking anxiously for traces of his friend, and everywhere were the evidences of the deadly work of the savages. On the edge of a prairie, near the mouth of the Illinois, they came upon the charred and mutilated bodies of the unfortunate Tamaroas, but no evidence of the missing men was to be found. The party sadly returned at the beginning of win-

ter to Fort Miami. As La Salle passed through the country devastated by the Iroquois, he resolved to form a league of the western tribes, and to colonize them upon the plain about the rock of St. Louis. Here, protected by a garrison of Frenchmen, the Indians would be secure from the incursions of their terrible foe. He would be able also to monopolize the fur trade of all the Indian tribes dwelling in the Mississippi Valley. La Salle devoted the winter to forming this Indian Confederation. The remnants of the Mohegan and several other eastern tribes, dwelling near Fort Miami, were ready to cast in their lot with the great white chief. If he could reconcile the Miamis and the Illinois, who were gradually returning to their desolated homes, the confederation would be accomplished. At a village of the Miamis which he visited, a number of Iroquois were behaving with great insolence, boasting of their bravery and prowess. La Salle rebuked them so sternly for their many wicked acts, that during the night they quietly slunk away. The astonishment of the Miami tribes was great, and La Salle's influence was increased by the act. The Illinois Indians readily consented to join the confederation. Having united these western tribes La Salle returned to Canada in the spring to obtain needed supplies and make terms with his creditors. On his way thither he was overjoyed to meet Tonti at Mackinac Mission, and to have him for a companion during his return journey. A prosperous voyage repaid him for his many hardships, and in the fall he again started for Fort Miami, which he reached late in the season, with renewed hopes. During the month of December La Salle set out upon another expedition, although the streams were sheeted with ice and the

ground was covered with snow. The object of this, the greatest of all his undertakings, was to open the way for reaching France and Europe by means of the great rivers flowing to the gulf, and thus, avoiding the hardships of overland transportation and the menace of warring Indian tribes, to place on a sure basis the commercial relations of the French colonies with the mother country.

The baggage and canoes were placed upon sledges and drawn by the French and Indians from the present site of Chicago to the sources of the Illinois, and thence down that frozen stream. Arriving at Fort Crèvecoeur, they found the river open, and, embarking in their canoes, the party reached the great river on the sixth of February. The stream was filled with floating ice and they were compelled to camp and await open water. As soon as they were able they launched their canoes and started on their voyage to the sea.

Passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers, they camped at Chickasaw Bluffs, on the 24th of February. Here one of their number, Pierre Prudhomme, was lost while hunting, and as the others had seen fresh tracks of Indians, La Salle feared that he had been killed. Some of his followers built a small stockade fort on a high bluff by the river, while others ranged the woods in search of the missing hunter. At length the man was found and brought to the camp, where he enjoyed a hearty meal, for he was half dead from starvation. To commemorate the restoration of the hunter, La Salle called the stockade Fort Prudhomme.

As the party continued its journey down the river, the climate became more springlike. Trees were budding, and

flowers opened their petals to the warm air and sunshine. The river wound its course through wastes, swamps, and stretches of cane brake. One day, near the middle of March, they became enveloped in a fog so thick that they could see neither shore. While thus floating, the booming of an Indian drum sounded upon their ears. Crossing to the opposite bank, the men landed and threw up rude breastworks of fallen trees and branches. When the fog lifted, the astonished Indians upon the farther shore discovered the strangers at work. Advancing to the water's edge, La Salle made signs of peace and beckoned the Indians to come over. When their canoe approached within gunshot one of the Frenchmen paddled out to meet them, and upon being well received, the entire party proceeded to the Indian village. It proved to be a town belonging to the Arkansas Indians, who dwelt near the mouth of the river now bearing their name. The Frenchmen were provided with every comfort possessed by their friendly entertainers. Separate lodges were given them, and an abundance of feasting followed. La Salle took possession of the entire country in the name of King Louis of France, and with much ceremony erected a cross in the center of the village. At the end of three days the Frenchmen, accompanied by two Indian guides, continued their journey down the mighty river.

Three hundred miles below, their guides showed them a path which led to the town of Taensas. Father Membré and Tonti decided to visit it. Shouldering their canoe, the men carried it through the swamp to a lake which was once the bed of the river. When they reached the town the Frenchmen gazed upon the well-constructed houses

with astonishment. Tonti writes that he had "seen nothing like it in America; dwellings large and square, built of sun-baked mortar, mixed with straw, surmounted by dome-shaped roofs of thatched cane. Two buildings larger than the others attracted the attention of the visitors. The one set apart for the chiefs was forty feet square and contained but a single room. The chief sat upon his throne to receive his visitors. His three wives sat near him and howled an accompaniment to his speech. About him stood sixty grave men, clad in white robes made from the inner bark of the mulberry."



NIKA,
La Salle's Faithful Indian Hunter.

The other building was the temple of the sun, where were kept the bones of departed chiefs, supposed to have been children of the Sun god. A fire was kept constantly

burning upon the altar by three old men appointed to that service. The temple was surrounded by a wall decorated with the skulls of sacrificial victims.

On the sixth of April, 1682, the voyagers were gladdened by the salt breeze blowing fresh from the Gulf, and soon its broad bosom, tossing restlessly, burst upon their sight. The intrepid La Salle had triumphed over every obstacle, and at last the mystery of the great river was revealed. At a distance above the mouth of the Mississippi the party landed. While the Indians looked on in amazement, La Salle planted a column inscribed with the arms of France, and took possession of the territory drained by the mighty river and its tributaries in the name of his sovereign. A leaden plate, bearing a Latin inscription, was buried near the column, and above it was planted the cross. Then with hymns and volleys of musketry ended the ceremony that gave to King Louis XIV. of France the vast basin of the Mississippi.

The boats were now turned up stream and the toilsome return journey began. At times the voyagers were without food, at others they lived upon the flesh of alligators. When the party reached Fort Prudhomme, La Salle was taken with a burning fever, and had to remain there for more than a month; but, desiring to proclaim the wonderful discovery, he sent the faithful Tonti on before him. As soon as La Salle became strong enough he pushed on to Mackinac, where he was joined by Tonti, and together they formed plans to establish the confederacy of the Western Indians. Tonti was sent to Starved Rock*, or the Rock of

*For origin of name see Chap. II.

St. Louis as La Salle named it, to begin the work of clearing the summit for a fort.

The Rock of St. Louis is deserving of more than passing mention. It is a steep bluff upon the south side of the Illinois River, not far from the present city of La Salle, and opposite the village of Utica. It "rises steep on three sides as a castle wall, to the height of a hundred and twenty-five feet above the river. In front it overhangs the waters that wash its base; its western brow looks down on the tops of forest trees, and on the east lies a wide gorge, or ravine, choked with the mingled foliage of oaks, walnuts and elms, while in its rocky depths a little brook creeps down to mingle with the river. From the trunk of the stunted cedar that leans from the summit you may drop a plummet into the river below, where the catfish and turtle may plainly be seen gliding over the wrinkled sands. The cliff is accessible only from behind, where a man may climb up, not without difficulty, by a steep and narrow passage."* This description is not accurate now. The rock may be entirely gone in the year 3000.

In the month of December La Salle and Tonti began the work on the fort. Dwellings and storehouses built with timbers dragged up the rugged path, soon crowned the summit of the rock. The whole was surrounded by a strong palisade. The fortress was named by La Salle Fort St. Louis, in honor of the King of France. The scattered tribes of Indians, who looked upon La Salle as their champion against the dreaded Iroquois, reared their wigwams and lodges in the valley below. From this fortress, in-

* Parkman.

accessible as an eagle's nest, La Salle looked down upon the homes of twenty thousand Indians, from whom he could muster four thousand warriors. His singular plan for forming a colony had been marvelously successful.

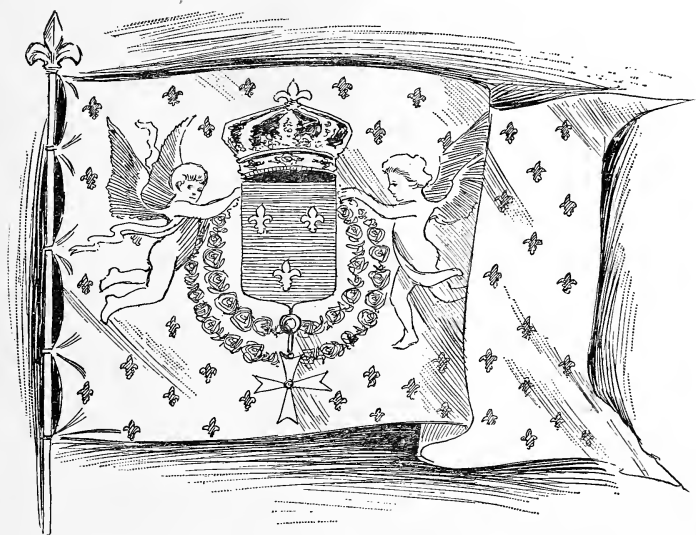
La Salle now left Tonti in command of Fort St. Louis, and hastened to France, by the way of Quebec, to ask King Louis to aid in planting another colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River. If this were done, he could take his furs, purchased from the Indians, down the river and sail through the Gulf of Mexico. The long and dangerous voyage through the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence would thus be avoided. At this time France was at war with Spain, who claimed the sole right to sail vessels in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. King Louis was greatly pleased with the idea of establishing such a colony and driving Spain from the Gulf. He gladly gave La Salle four vessels, abundant supplies and a hundred soldiers. With their numbers increased by the addition of six priests, six gentlemen and a number of mechanics and laborers with their families, the expedition set sail on the 24th day of July, 1684. But misfortunes came upon them thick and fast. One vessel was captured by Spanish buccaneers, the others, failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, sailed along the low marshy coast in vain search for it, and, landing upon the shores of Matagorda Bay, erected a fort. Soon after one of the remaining vessels was wrecked, losing many supplies, and at length the last ship, while exploring the coast, was lost and her crew drowned. Gloom and despair settled over the little band huddled about the solitary fort upon the desolate Texas shore. La Salle was blamed for the overwhelming disasters. Lack of good food and water

caused many to fall sick, while others were killed by Indians. The rising discontent of the unfortunate people was fanned to a flame by evil-minded persons, who hated their leader and desired his death. La Salle led an expedition in search of the great river, and unfortunately these men were permitted to be of the number. A hunting party of which they formed a part was absent so long that La Salle sent his nephew and a companion to search for them. The nephew was a hot-headed, unreasonable fellow, who, when he came up with them, not only rebuked them severely, but took the best portions of their game for himself. The men became very angry, and that night killed the nephew, his companion and a faithful Indian guide who had accompanied La Salle in his long journey from Fort St. Louis. The next day La Salle, accompanied only by Father Douay, sought to learn the cause of the delay, and was shot from ambush by the cowardly murderers. In this miserable manner, at the early age of forty-three, perished the most remarkable explorer of the new world. Like his own Rock of St. Louis, he had stood unmoved in the storms and disasters that swept around him.

His murderers were soon after killed in a quarrel with their companions. La Salle's brother and a few men who were left, after enduring many hardships, made their way to Fort St. Louis upon the Illinois. Here they were kindly treated by Tonti, who was kept in ignorance of his commander's death.

In the spring these men forged a draft in the dead leader's name, which was generously honored, and with the money

thus secured they returned to France. A few months after their departure Tonti learned from a band of Indians of the unhappy end of the noble La Salle.



FLAG OF FRANCE.

CHAPTER VII.

OLD KASKASKIA AND THE EARLY FRENCH.

The good Father Marquette established the earliest mission among the Illinois Indians, at their chief town, which he named "Kaskaskia." He felt that his life was ebbing away and he must depart, but he promised to send other missionaries to carry on the work he had begun. With sorrowful eyes did the Indians watch his canoe disappear in the distance, for they had learned to love this man, whose pure life and gentle words taught them peace and good will. Other missionaries held services in the little cross-crowned chapel that stood near the village and ministered to the sick and dying.

At about the close of the seventeenth century, probably as early as 1695, fear of the ferocious Iroquois impelled the Illinois tribes to abandon their village and remove to the southward. The mission station under the charge of the Catholic fathers was moved with them.

A beautiful valley about six miles in width is formed by the confluence of the river which is now called Kaskaskia with the Mississippi. Between these two streams but six miles above their junction, where the waters of the Kaskaskia curl beneath the bluffs of the eastern bank, a new site was chosen for the village. Row upon row of Indian lodges soon covered the plain. A log chapel and a house for the Jesuit Fathers was built above the village and enclosed with a neat stockade. With the help of the Indians

the land adjoining the mission was cultivated. Cattle, hogs and other domestic animals were introduced.

About this time, probably in 1700, a mission station had been established by Father Pinet among the Tamaroa Indians at Cahokia, four miles south of the present site of East St. Louis. The following year a number of Frenchmen settled there. Houses were erected, and each settler was given a piece of ground 300 feet square. Cahokia became a village of considerable importance, and in 1795 was made the county seat of St. Clair County. This honor was wrested from it in 1814 by the thriving town of Belleville. Damaged by the floods of 1844, Cahokia fell into decay, and at the present time is only a hamlet.

The early French immigrants were attracted from Canada by the reports of mild climate and fertile soil. After New Orleans and other French colonies were planted in Louisiana, numbers of settlers came to the Illinois country by the less laborious route of the Mississippi River. Before many years had passed a regular trade was established between the settlements of Upper and Lower Louisiana. Cargoes of flour, tallow, bacon, hides and leather were floated down to New Orleans, where they were shipped to the West Indies and France. The boatmen brought back sugar, rice, indigo and articles manufactured in Europe. By the middle of the eighteenth century several thousand Frenchmen and their descendants were living upon the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Kaskaskia was now the metropolis of Northern Louisiana. The log chapel had been replaced by a larger building of stone. In the midst of many acres of cultivated

land was situated a house for the Fathers and a Jesuit College. Beyond lay the village, its rows of white houses fronting the street upon which were located the store-houses of the fur-traders and merchants. Across the river to the east arose the high bluffs of "Garrison Hill," crowned by a fort built to repel a threatened attack of the Chickasaw Indians.

The houses were quaint in appearance and peculiar in construction. The walls were formed by planting, deep in the ground, a framework of posts held together by cross strips. The whole was strongly braced at the corners, and resembled many ladders placed one above the other. This framework was then filled in neatly with straw and mortar. The carefully trimmed walls were given many coats of whitewash within and without. The roof of thatch was quite steep, and often projected over the broad porch which extended round the entire building. The floors were made of slabs hewn from logs. These dwellings, of uniform size and appearance, gave to the village an air of peace and contentment, in keeping with the simple lives of the people.

Longfellow has given us a description of such a town in *Evangeline* :—

"Strongly built were the houses, with frames of oak and
of hemlock,
Such as the peasants of Normandy built in the reign of the
Henrys.
Thatched were the roofs, with dormer windows, while
gables projecting
Over the basement below, protected and shaded the door-
way :"

The dress of these people was simple and quaint. Coarse blue shirts were covered with vests and pantaloons of

homespun. A long blue coat with pointed hood was a common outdoor garment. Upon hunting expeditions and in winter, coonskin caps and pantaloons of deerskin were worn. The dress of the women was of blue cotton or Spanish cloth, made with a short waist and full skirt. A blue handkerchief was a common head covering for both sexes. Both men and women wore deerskin moccasins, decorated with shells and beads.

With primitive wooden plows drawn by oxen yoked by the horns instead of the necks, these people cultivated thousands of acres of land, and raised bountiful crops of tobacco, hops, oats and wheat. Corn was raised to feed the hogs or to make hominy, for the early French did not use corn bread. The horses, driven tandem, were attached by a neat harness of rawhide to rude carts having wheels of solid wood. Spinning wheels and looms were unknown



KASKASKIA FROM FORT GAGE.

to these people; butter was made by beating the cream with a spoon or shaking it in a bottle.

The cultivated lands were held by the village in common, and portions dealt out to the heads of the families in proportion to their numbers. If the land was neglected or went uncultivated, it was taken again by the village. A pasture and woodland, many acres in extent, was also used in common for the herds and flocks of the simple people. As the numbers of families increased by marriage or the arrival of immigrants, portions of land would be taken from the common pasture and added to the cultivated fields. The affairs of the village, even the planting and gathering of the crops, were regulated by a council of the elder men.

Their homely tasks were interspersed with amusements, festivals and holidays, for these French were a merry people. Middle-aged and young alike enjoyed dancing, while the old men and priests looked on with beaming eyes. Even the Indians and the slaves joined in this simple revelry. On the last night of the old year it was the custom for the young to dress in unusual garb and, entering the houses of the village, engage the inmates in merry making. The entire community then gathered at a common meeting place, where with dancing and feasting the new year was ushered in. Another festal season was the sixth of January. Four kings had been selected at the gathering the year before by distributing to the men a cake in which four beans had been hidden. The lucky finders of the beans each selected a queen to assist in arranging a king ball. At the close of the first dance the queens selected new kings, whom they formally saluted with a kiss. These kings

in their turn selected other queens, and thus the mirth and merriment continued for the week preceding Lent.

As agriculture was the only occupation of the village, many of the young men entered the employ of the fur companies, or on their own account went on long trading expeditions among the Indians who dwelt upon the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers. Upon their return in the fall, laden with furs, the entire community united to do them honor.

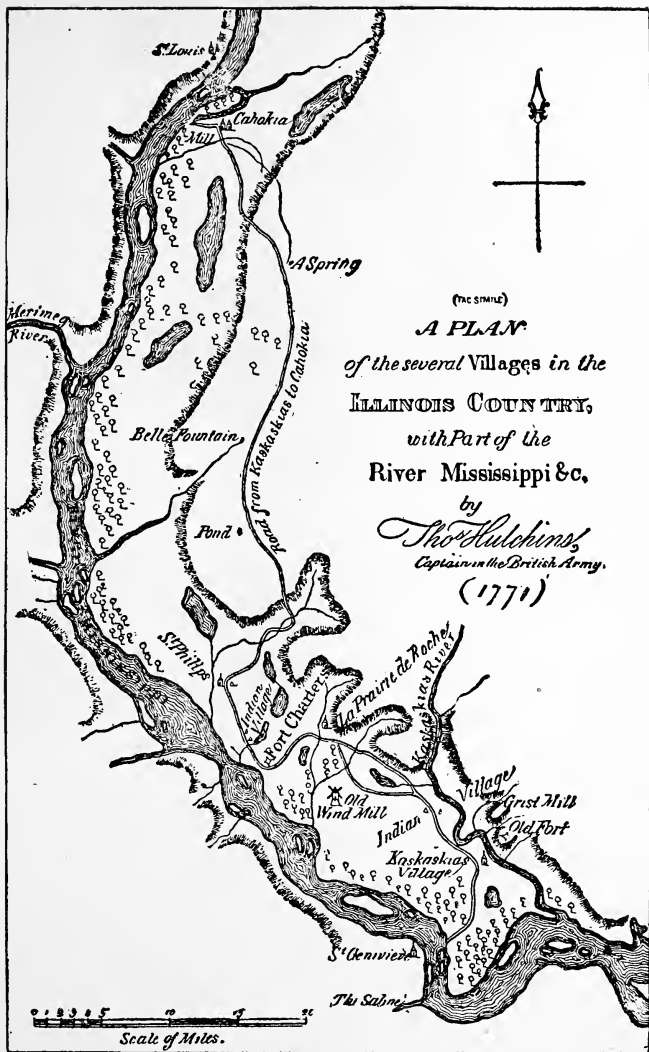
Flatboats, in which furs and farm products were floated down to New Orleans, gave employment to others. The voyage required months for its completion, and was attended by many dangers. As the boats floated with the current they were propelled by mammoth oars called sweeps. On the return voyage the boatmen were assisted by large sails. When the wind failed the men were compelled to walk along the shore and pull the boat by means of a long rope; or the boat was "cordelled" by means of a rope carried ahead and tied to an overhanging tree or projecting rock, while the crew pulled hand over hand.

The relations of these French settlers with the Indians by whom they were surrounded were always friendly. Their tact and fairness caused them to escape the wars which frequently engaged the colonists upon the Atlantic coast. Together they explored rivers and traversed the forest in search of game; together they received the sacrament from the priests and stood with bowed heads around the altar.

Thus for nearly a century did the white man and the native owner of the soil dwell in a peace that was rudely broken by the advent of the blunt and inconsiderate English.

The relations between the French and the Indians is well illustrated by an incident which occurred soon after Kaskaskia came into possession of the Americans. For a murder that had been committed in a broil, three young Indians were given up by the Illinois Chiefs to the newly instituted authority. The sympathy of the Kaskaskia people, especially the women, was entirely with the Indians, and they desired that they should be received into the true church and publicly baptized before their execution. Accordingly each of the young men was adopted by a woman, who gave him a Christian name and was to stand as his god-mother during the ceremony. The entire female population of the town was busily engaged for a number of days in preparing for the occasion. Needles were plied incessantly, and finally the preparations were completed. The evening before the execution the Indians escaped, as some believed through the assistance of their fair sympathizers. When the danger blew over the young men returned and were permitted to remain unmolested.

Kaskaskia rapidly increased in numbers, and in 1725 became an incorporated town, with special privileges from King Louis XV.



CHAPTER VIII.

FORT CHARTRES AND THE BRITISH.

Twenty miles above the ancient village of Kaskaskia, a long, irregular mound of earth marks all that remains of the once formidable Fort Chartres; yet this fortress was erected on a scale of magnificence unequaled by any other fortification of France in the new world.

In 1718, young Pierre Duque Boisbriant, the newly-appointed Commandant of French military affairs in Illinois, arrived at Kaskaskia with instructions to erect a fort in the Mississippi Valley.

Midway between Kaskaskia and Cahokia a site was chosen on the valley lands a mile from the great river, and here the soldiers of France cleared away the virgin forest, hewed out the timbers for the walls, and with much toil brought the stone for the foundation from the bluffs four miles away. After more than two years of labor and at a cost of one million crowns, the fort was completed and named in honor of the Duc de Chartres, son of the regent of France. It immediately became the seat of French military power. Large warehouses and factories of the trading companies were erected, and under the protecting shadow of the fortress the village of New Chartres sprang into life. The fort, as will be found hereafter, was remodeled and enlarged in 1750.

To the fort came Philip Renault, Secretary of the French Trading Company, bringing with him mechanics, slaves,

settlers, and miners, for the French expected to find precious ore in the bluffs that lined the Mississippi River.

The valley lands between Kaskaskia and Cahokia were cleared and planted to corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton. The French villages of St. Philip and Prairie du Rocher were founded and grew into thriving settlements.

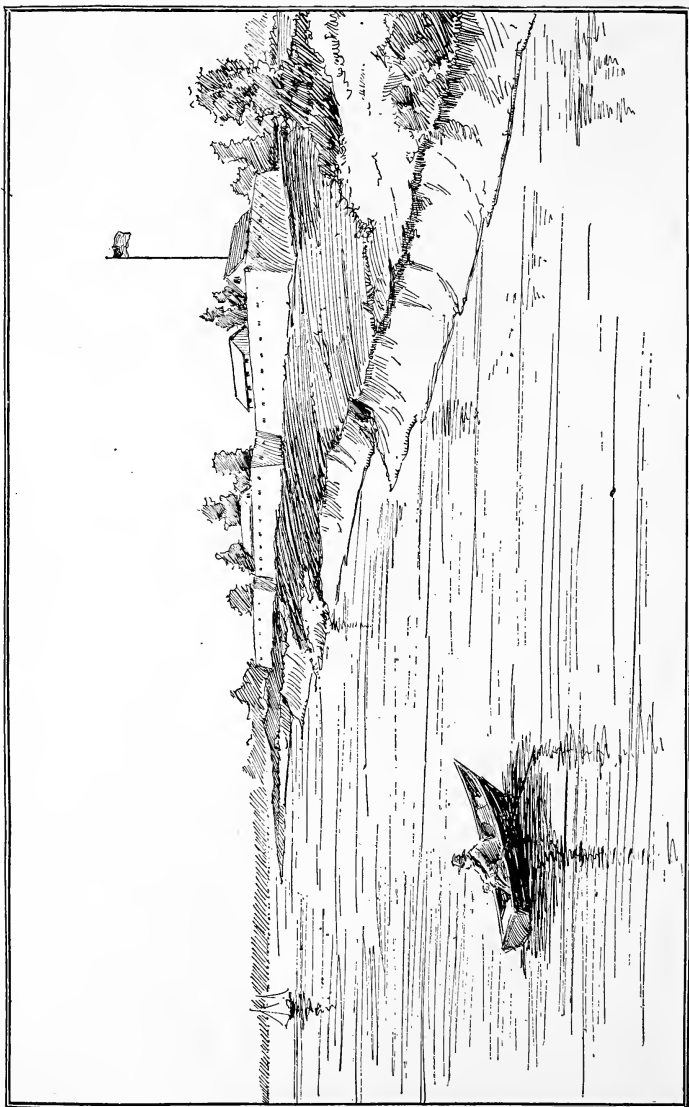
The people of the fort and village led a merry life. Lordly processions of gentlemen and richly dressed ladies marched into the chapel to hear mass. Gay hunting parties issued from the gates of the fort and returned at night full laden with spoils of the chase.

Stately receptions were given, where officers in uniforms covered with gold lace danced with ladies robed in velvets and satins. The fashions of Paris were reproduced in this military station on the distant Mississippi.

The fame of Fort Chartres spread to every settlement in the new world. It became a common saying on the early days, "All roads lead to Fort Chartres."

From the great warehouses of the Commercial Company, parties of traders went out to barter with the Indians and returned laden with furs and hides which were shipped in batteaux to New Orleans.

When France and Spain were at war in Europe, an attack upon the fort was planned by the Spanish of distant Santa Fe. The soldiers of Spain marched across the plains of Colorado and Kansas intending to secure as allies the Osages and next to fall upon the Missouri Indians,—who were friendly to the French. By mistake the guides led them to a village of the Missouri Indians, whose chiefs listened gravely while the Spaniards revealed their plans of attack. That night the Spanish, sleeping among the



FORT CHARTRES. From Painting in State House.

supposed Osages, were murdered to a man, with the exception of one fat priest who was permitted to escape because of the crucifix he carried.

In 1736 the dashing Pierre D'Artaguiette led the soldiers of Fort Chartres against the distant Chickasaws. His fleet of canoes and batteaux, filled with officers, soldiers and Indians, made an imposing appearance as it floated out upon the current of the river. Fierce was the battle and terrible the defeat of the French. The captured officers, including the commander and Vincennes, who had come from the fort on the Wabash, were burned at the stake by the infuriated victors.

When the sad tidings reached Fort Chartres the bells were tolled and the people walked in sorrowful procession to the chapel of Sainte Anne.

In 1750 a new commandant, the Chevalier Makarty was sent to Fort Chartres with orders to reconstruct the fort of stone. Accordingly the wooden walls were torn down and at an incredible expenditure of labor and treasure the new fort was erected.

When completed it was the strongest and most pretentious fortress in the new world. We can hardly realize the difficulties that attended the building of so great a structure in the heart of a western forest. The iron that entered into its structure and the skilled workmen had to be brought from France. Wagon roads had to be built over which rude ox-carts hauled stones prepared at distant quarries. The walls of the fort were eighteen feet high and enclosed four acres of land. The four bastions of masonry each contained eight embrasures, forty-eight loop holes, and a sentry box. Above the arched gateway, fifteen feet

in height, was a platform of cut stone reached by a stairway of nineteen stone steps.

Within the walls stood the great stone storehouse, ninety feet long by thirty feet wide, and a guard-house with chapel and rooms for the priests on the second floor. The government house was eighty-four feet by thirty-two feet, with a great stone porch running across the front, and the coach house and pigeon loft near by. The two rows of barracks measured each one hundred and thirty-five feet long by thirty-six in breadth. In one angle of the fort was situated a bake house containing two ovens, with a well near by. Apart from the other buildings was located the magazine, a building of stone thirty feet square and thirteen feet high, the roof and doorway being also of stone. This magazine is the only building that still remains. The stone from this fort has furnished material for the walls and chimneys of many farm houses in the vicinity.

Under the brave commandant Makarty the soldiers of Fort Chartres issued forth to take part in the wars with the English, and fought upon many battlefields in the French and Indian war.

To the soldiers of Fort Chartres Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity, and they were present at the overthrow of General Braddock.

When Canada was won for the English by General Wolfe, in the famous battle beneath the walls of old Quebec, it was thought that the territory controlled by Fort Chartres might be retained for the French. But, by the treaty of 1763 all the French territory of the New World east of the Mississippi was ceded to England. By

a secret treaty at about the same time, the territory west of the Mississippi was given to Spain.

The aged St. Ange kept possession of the fort until the arrival of the English, and in October, 1765, formally delivered it to the new commander, Captain Thomas Stirling.

French soldiers and even Indian warriors wept when the lilies of France were hauled down from above the walls and the hated cross of St. George was flaunted to the breeze. St. Ange and his little garrison, believing that they would be upon French soil, withdrew to St. Louis. Here he continued to rule for a number of years until displaced by a Spanish governor.

A large number of French inhabitants, unwilling to dwell in a country ruled by men of a different race and creed, whom they had been taught to hate for generations, sold their possessions and left the country. The greater number withdrew to the settlements of St. Genevieve and St. Louis. Others embarked upon the Mississippi and removed to Natchez, Baton Rouge or New Orleans.

The English immediately established civil courts and introduced the jury system of trial. The French did not take kindly to the English courts. They had been content to submit all disputes and difficulties to the priests.

In the spring of 1772, the great river, as if to avenge the defeat of the French, overflowed its banks and swept in a mighty flood across the bottom lands. The western wall of the fort crumbled into the raging waters and the place had to be abandoned. The British removed their military stores to the fort opposite Kaskaskia, which was named in honor of the British commander in America, Fort Gage.

Kaskaskia continued to be the center of British power and influence until the entire territory was given over to the Americans.

The policy of the English Government was to prevent colonists from settling in the newly acquired territory. They desired to turn the vast region into a hunting ground where only British agents could purchase the quantities of furs that were annually sold by the Indians. In a proclamation dated October 7th, 1763, King George forbade "making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any lands beyond the sources of any rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the north or northwest."

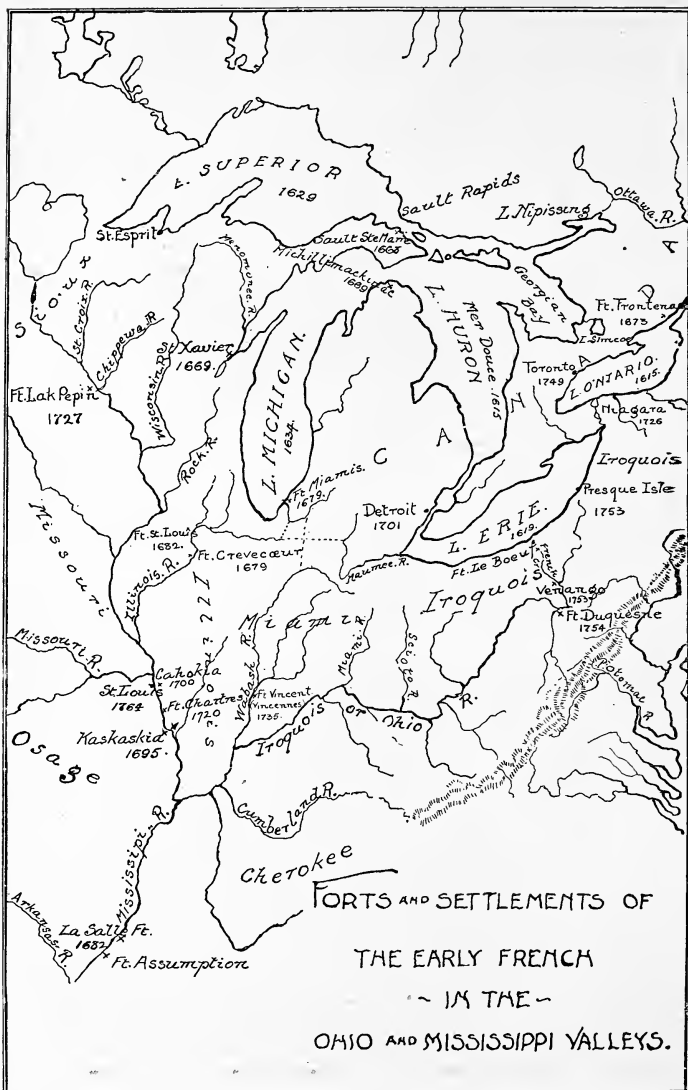
This policy would have made a perpetual wilderness of a vast region unsurpassed for fertility.

In violation of the king's proclamation the British governors permitted companies to purchase lands from the Indians. The Illinois Land Company, composed of English traders and merchants, obtained two vast tracts of land from an Indian council, representing the Kaskaskias, Peorias and Cahokias, held at Kaskaskia on July 5th, 1773. The deed, signed by ten chiefs, each making his mark, gave the white men an immense tract of land embracing many counties of Illinois. The consideration for this princely domain was, "two hundred fifty blankets, two hundred sixty stroudes, three hundred fifty shirts, one hundred fifty pairs of stroud and half thick stockings, one hundred fifty breech cloths, five hundred pounds of gunpowder, one thousand pounds of lead, one gross knives, thirty pounds vermilion, two thousand gun flints, two hundred pounds brass kettles, two thousand pounds to-

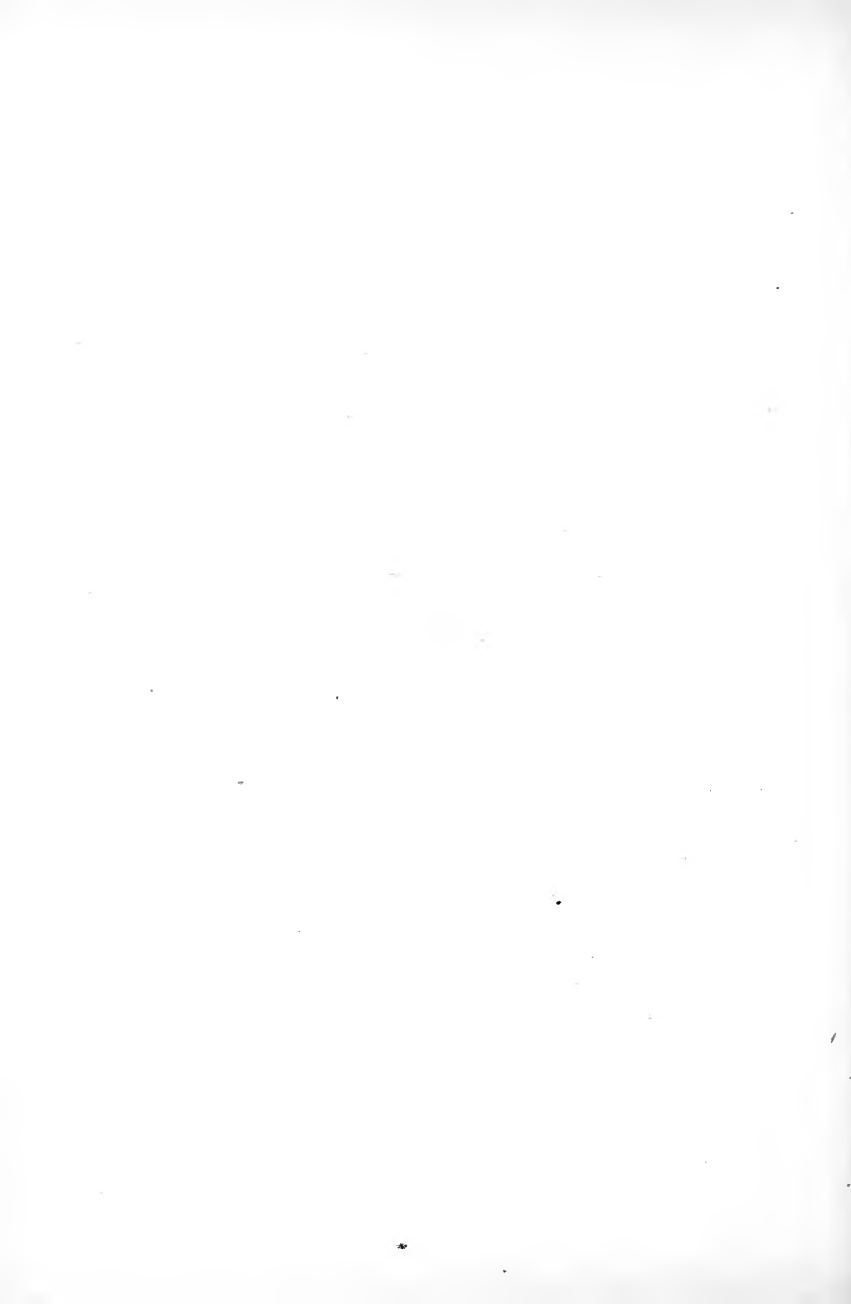
bacco, three dozen gilt looking-glasses, one gross gun-worms, two gross awls, one gross fire steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, ten thousand pounds of flour, five hundred bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels salt, twenty guns, and five shillings in money."

This deed was recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia, September 2, 1773. This is one of many such deeds made at this time, and but for the establishing of an independent government by the colonists, the titles might have been sustained by the British Government.

Colonel Wilkins, the British commander at Kaskaskia, made many grants of Indian lands to his friends. One of these grants, consisting of thirty thousand acres, came into the possession of John Edgar, a British officer who came to Kaskaskia and established a store. This British grant was afterwards confirmed by Congress, and made Mr. Edgar the richest land owner in Illinois.



TERRITORIAL PERIOD



CHAPTER IX.

COLONEL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK AND THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

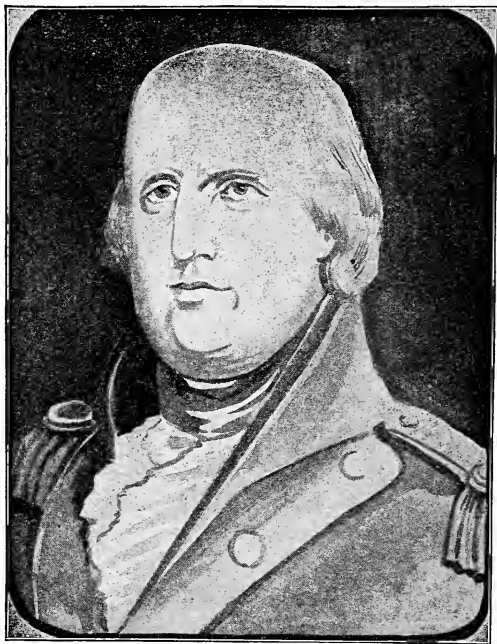
The annals of the Revolution contain no achievement more brilliant or daring than the winning of Illinois for the Americans by George Rogers Clark. The colonists on the Atlantic coast were struggling heroically with the British foe within their own borders, and gave little heed to the western country beyond the Alleghany mountains. With the exception of a few French settlements in the Valley of the Wabash, on the Mississippi, and a fringe of settlements in Kentucky planted by adventurous Virginians and North Carolinians, the entire territory was a wilderness.

The strong military posts at Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia were occupied by the British, who had won over the Indian tribes with offers of gold for the scalps of men, women and children.

George Rogers Clark had gained renown in Kentucky by successfully leading companies of men against the Indians in those conflicts that gained for the region the name of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Perceiving that the attacks of the savages had been instigated by the British agents, who furnished them with arms and ammunition, Clark resolved to capture and win the entire territory for the cause of the colonists. Full of his project, he hastened back to Virginia and laid the plans before the Governor,

Patrick Henry. The idea of subduing the British strongholds in the west was pleasing to the Governor, who gave to Clark "\$6,000 in paper currency and an order on the commander at Fort Pitt for boats and necessary stores."

He was also authorized to enlist seven companies of fifty men each, with a promise to every man of three hundred acres of land should the expedition prove successful. Enlisting a few men at Pittsburg, Clark floated down the Ohio to Kentucky, where others to the number of one hundred and fifty joined him. Proceed-



COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

ing to the Falls of the Ohio, he built a fort on Corn Island opposite the present site of Louisville and stored his supplies. Clark now for the first time revealed his plans to the men, and announced the real destination of the expedition.

Some of his followers, dismayed by the daring of the enterprise, deserted during the night and waded to the Kentucky shore. The remainder of the soldiers, accustomed to hardships and danger, were enthusiastic in their approval of the project.

On the 24th of June, 1778, he embarked his little army of one hundred and fifty men, plunged through the rapids, and continued down the Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee, where his forces landed upon an island. Here they met a party of hunters returning from Kaskaskia, who informed them that the soldiers of the fort were numerous, and that sentinels were stationed on the bluffs of the Mississippi. They stated further that the discipline was not strict, because no one supposed an attack was contemplated. Clark determined to march across the country, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, and take the fort from an unexpected quarter. The hunters eagerly joined the party in the capacity of guides. As the utmost secrecy was necessary to the success of the undertaking, scouts were sent ahead to kill game and capture any wandering bands of French or Indians.

Threading tangled forests and marshy swamps, the soldiers at length emerged upon the open prairies. Once the guide, John Saunders, lost the way and the men, becoming suspicious, determined to kill him. But at length the trail was found, and he led them with little loss of time to within three miles of Kaskaskia, where they arrived upon the afternoon of July 4.

Thus far their advance had been unobserved and, to make the surprise more complete, Clark led his little army through the thickets above the town and kept them con-

ceased until nightfall. Crossing the Kaskaskia River, they captured the inmates of the ferry-house, from whom they learned that none of the villagers supposed a foe to be near and that the soldiers of the fort were entirely off their guard. Taking these people with him as guides, Colonel Clark separated his little army into two divisions. One band surrounded the town; the other, led by the commander, proceeded to capture the fort occupied by the unsuspecting British.

When Fort Gage was burned in 1766, it is probable that the British removed their stores and supplies across the river to Kaskaskia and took possession of the old Mansion House built by the Jesuits. This building, which was in the southern portion of the town, was fortified and doubtless proved sufficiently strong for their needs.

The soldiers in the mansion far outnumbered the attacking party, but Colonel Clark trusted for success to the suddenness and boldness of the attack. The officers of the fort, it is said, were giving a ball to which the young men and maidens of the village had been invited. As the little army approached the postern gate, lights streamed through the windows, and the sound of music and merriment could be heard from within. Posting his men near the entrance, Clark boldly marched in and stood with folded arms, an interested spectator. As the lights from the flickering torches shone upon his face, an Indian, who had been reclining upon the ground, recognized him and sprang to his feet with a fierce war whoop. The dancers stopped aghast, while the soldiers ran toward their quarters. But Clark, with grim humor, invited them to continue their merriment, announcing, however, that they were now danc-

ing under the flag of Virginia instead of that of England.

At a signal, his men rushed in and captured all the officers and men. The band, concealed near the village, hearing the shouts of victory, rushed into the town with hideous cries, and drove the terrified people into their homes. The panic-stricken inhabitants delivered up their arms, and the capture of the British stronghold in Illinois was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. The affrighted people passed a sleepless night. Dreadful stories had been told by the British agents of the harshness and cruelty of the Kentuckians, or "Long Knives." If their lives were spared, the French expected nothing less than that they would be driven from their homes and their property confiscated, as had happened to the Acadians a few years before. Clark, on the other hand, had no thought of doing them harm, but was anxious to win their friendship. The next morning he called together the chief men of the village and assured them that he had penetrated the wilderness to protect the people rather than do them injury.

Continuing, he said, "We do not war against Frenchmen. The king of France, your former ruler, is the ally of the colonies; his fleet and his arms are fighting our battles, and the war must shortly terminate. Go and inform the inhabitants that they can dismiss their fears." When the French heard the message, their terror was turned to wildest joy. The young men and maidens with songs and shouts danced through the streets bearing garlands of flowers and the older men sought in every way to honor their deliverers.

Captain Bowman, with a company of men and a num-

ber of French militia, was now sent against Cahokia, a French settlement, fifty miles north of Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi River. These people accepted the change without resistance and took the oath of allegiance to the colonies.

The forts had been captured and the French won over to the cause of liberty, yet there remained the more difficult task of winning or subduing the Indian tribes. These tribes were allies of the British. Colonel Clark felt that his work would not be completed until their strongholds were captured. His army was very small, and could with difficulty sustain itself surrounded by so many enemies. Many of his men had enlisted for only three months and that time had expired. He persuaded a hundred of them to re-enlist and, with the addition of seventy French volunteers, resolved to march upon Vincennes at once. When the French heard of his determination, they begged him to give up the attempt as many of the residents at Vincennes were their friends and relatives. Father Gibault, the village priest, grateful to the soldiers for not molesting his church or people, volunteered to go to Vincennes and persuade the people there to transfer their allegiance to the Americans. As Father Gibault was a man of influence, his request was readily granted.

With but two companions the priest set out upon his mission. He easily persuaded his people to throw off the yoke of the British, and marching to the fort, which contained but few soldiers, the citizens pulled down the British flag and hoisted that of America.

When the good news reached Kaskaskia, Colonel Clark sent Captain Helm and a company of French volunteers to

take formal possession of the fort. This officer's bravery and knowledge of Indian character admirably fitted him for the trying position of commander. Below Vincennes, upon the banks of the Wabash, lived a powerful chief, who was styled the "Grand Door of the Wabash." Captain Helm skilfully won this chief to the American cause, and the submission of the other Indians living in the valley speedily followed.

Colonel Clark now took upon himself the greater task of dealing with the horde of savages, representing nearly every western tribe, who had come to Illinois to learn just what had happened, and to hear for themselves all that the "Long Knives" had to say. A meeting was called at Cahokia, and the streets of the little village swarmed with savages. Colonel Clark had studied the Indian character so carefully that he knew how best to treat them. Instead of appearing anxious to gain their friendship, he addressed them in a long speech and carefully explained the reasons for war between the colonists and Great Britain. In conclusion, he said, "As I am convinced that you never heard the truth before, I do not wish you to answer me until you have taken time for consideration. We shall therefore part this evening, and when the Great Spirit shall bring us together again, let us speak and think as men with but one heart and one tongue."

The next day the chiefs, having concluded to turn from the British and accept the Americans, gathered to the council. One chief, their spokesman, thus addressed Colonel Clark: "We will take the belt of peace and cast down the bloody belt of war; our warriors shall be called home; the tomahawk shall be thrown into the river, where

it can never be found, and we will carefully smooth the road for your brothers whenever they wish to come and see you." The peace pipe was again lighted, and after it was passed around the council ended.

Colonel Clark's character and tact are well illustrated by an incident that occurred at this meeting. The Meadow Indians had been offered a large reward to kill the American commander and, attending the council for that purpose, camped near the American headquarters. But Colonel Clark, ever watchful and alert, was not to be taken off his guard. At midnight the savages attempted to break into the house in which he was supposed to be sleeping. Instantly they were seized by the French militia and bound hand and foot. The people of the town, alarmed at the uproar, seized their arms and rushed to the assistance of the commander and his men. The crest-fallen warriors begged to be released, but Clark turned from them indifferently. He even refused to see the friendly chiefs who came to intercede for their guilty kinsmen. Next morning, calling all the tribes to a grand council, he released the captive chiefs that he might speak to them in the presence of their friends and allies.

"After the ceremony of Indian etiquette had been finished, Clark stood up in the ring of squatted warriors, while his riflemen, in travel-worn hunting shirts, clustered behind him. Taking the bloody war belt of wampum, he handed it to the chiefs whom he had taken captive, telling the assembled tribes he cared neither for their treachery nor enmity. He had a right to put them to death, instead he would escort them outside the camp, and after three days begin war upon them." The humbled warriors begged

earnestly for peace, but the commander turned a deaf ear to their entreaties. At this point, two young warriors came forward and offering themselves as a sacrifice, silently awaited the expected tomahawk. Advancing, Colonel Clark ordered them to uncover their heads, and thus addressed them: "I am rejoiced to find men among all nations. These two young warriors who have offered themselves as a sacrifice are at least proof for their own countrymen. Such men are worthy to be chiefs, and with such I like to treat." Taking them by the hand he introduced them to the assembly as men worthy to be chiefs of their tribe and, because of their courage, freely forgave the crime of all. These two men were ever after held in high esteem by their fellows.

An alliance was formed with these Meadow Indians that was never broken, and the renown of Clark spread to every tribe. As he never did a dishonorable act, his influence over them became very great.

Peace was made with the Indians, but a still greater difficulty confronted him. The commander at Detroit, General Hamilton, having learned the strength of Clark's forces, prepared to lead an expedition against the forts and retake the country. "Throughout September, every soul in Detroit was busy from morning till night mending boats, baking biscuits, packing provisions in kegs and bags; collecting artillery stores, and in every way preparing for the expedition. Fifteen large boats were procured, each able to carry from 1,800 to 3,000 pounds. These were to be loaded with ammunition, food, clothing, tents, and especially with presents for the Indians. Cattle and vehicles were sent ahead to the most important portages on the route.

When all things were in readiness Hamilton had a grand council of chiefs, and made them a great feast, at which oxen were roasted whole."

The next day, October 7, 1778, the army, numbering five hundred men, French, English and Indians, started across Lake Erie to the mouth of the Maumee River. Pulling their boats up the river to the portages, they placed them upon cart wheels and rolled them through the woods to the sources of the Wabash. Embarking his forces upon this river, Hamilton slowly proceeded, stopping at every Indian village to hold a conference and give presents to the chiefs. Upon the morning of December 15, 1778, the British army appeared before Vincennes. The French immediately deserted Captain Helm, who was left with but one American, named Henry. The two men placed a loaded cannon in the open doorway, and when the British advanced, Captain Helm, standing with lighted match in hand, commanded them to halt. Hamilton, ignorant of the strength of the garrison, halted his men and demanded the surrender of the fort.

"No man shall enter here," exclaimed Captain Helm, "until I know the terms."

The British officer replied, "You shall have the honors of war."

Accordingly the entire garrison, consisting of one officer and one soldier, marched out and laid down its arms. The news of the fall of Vincennes did not reach Kaskaskia until six weeks after the capture of the fort. Through a French trader who lived at St. Louis, Clark learned that Hamilton had reduced his force to eighty men; that he was well supplied with ammunition and provisions, and that he in-

tended with the opening of spring to obtain re-enforcements from Detroit and recapture all the posts in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

Colonel Clark immediately decided to advance, with his little army, and attack Vincennes before the opening of spring. Captain John Rogers and forty men were at once sent out in a boat containing provisions, ammunition and several small cannon, with instructions to proceed by water to the mouth of the White River and there await the land expedition.

On the 7th of February, Colonel Clark, with one hundred and seventy men, began the march to Vincennes, a distance of two hundred and forty miles. Fortunately the weather was not cold, but as the plains were under water the march was difficult and fatiguing. The commander devoted himself ceaselessly to keeping up the spirits of his men. He and his officers shared every hardship and were foremost in every labor. The men were divided into companies. Each company in turn was permitted to hunt by day and invite the entire army to a feast at night. Tents there were none, but blazing campfires were built, and around these they spent their evenings in singing, dancing and feasting upon buffalo hump, elk saddle, venison and wild turkeys. The pleasures of the night caused them to forget the toils of the coming day, and thus, without murmur or complaint, they reached the "drowned lands" of the little Wabash. "The channels of these two branches were a league apart, but the flood was now so high that they formed one great river, five miles wide," the overflow of water being three feet deep in the shallowest part of the plains between and near the main channels.

Without delay the commander hewed a boat from the trunk of a large tree. Then, crossing over the first channel, a scaffold was placed on the edge of the flooded plain. The men and baggage were ferried over and placed upon the scaffold; the pack horses were brought across and reloaded as they stood in the water. The second channel was crossed in the same manner. Thus they traveled mile after mile in the icy swamps, oftentimes waist deep, until they stood upon the main channel of the Wabash, ten miles from Vincennes. Their provisions were exhausted, and the boat commanded by Captain Rogers had not arrived.

Parties were sent in different directions to search for food and boats, but succeeded in finding nothing but a small canoe. A party of Frenchmen in a boat were hailed and came to land. They informed Clark that the British did not know of the presence of the army and that the inhabitants of the village were friendly to him. This was cheering news to the little army, and as one man killed a deer that day all had something to eat. The next day was consumed by the soldiers in crossing the deepest channels in canoes, and on the following day they traveled but three miles, much of the time in water up to their necks. Coming to a small elevation called "Sugar Camp," they stopped and were compelled to stay for another day in a drenching rain without food. Four miles of water still lay between them and the highlands. The next morning dawned more clear, and Colonel Clark addressed a speech to the men, informing them that when they had crossed the plain and reached the woods beyond, there would be an end to their fatigue, and the prize would be before them.

The men responded with a shout and followed their leader as he stepped into the stream. Then followed the most thrilling of all their experiences. The water was so deep in places that Colonel Clark feared many of the weakest would be drowned, but by the help of the strong, all reached the woods, shouting and cheering encouragingly. Here, however, the water was as deep as on the plains, but those who were short and weak, by floating upon logs and clinging to branches, managed to struggle on for several miles farther until they reached a dry spot of ground, ten acres in extent. Here fires were made, but the weak were so exhausted it was necessary for two strong men to take one between them and march up and down. Fortunately an Indian canoe, containing some squaws and children on their way to Vincennes, was captured. In the boat, to their delight, they found a "quarter of buffalo, corn, tallow and kettles." Broth was immediately made and served to the famishing soldiers. With fine weather their spirits revived and, marching a little way to the edge of the timber, they came into full view of Vincennes, not two miles distant. "Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all that had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear." A number of horsemen who were shooting ducks in the ponds were decoyed to camp and captured. By one of these men, Colonel Clark sent the following letter to the people of the village:

"To the Inhabitants of Vincennes:

Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this opportunity

to request such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty which I bring you, to remain still in your houses, and those, if any there be, who are friends of the King, let them instantly repair to the fort, and join the hair-buyer general, and fight like men. And if any of the latter do not go to the fort, and shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend upon severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty, may depend upon being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets, for every one I find in arms on my arrival shall be treated as an enemy!

Respectfully yours,

George Rogers Clark."

Soon after sunset Clark, with his little army, entered and took possession of the town. Hamilton knew nothing of the presence of the Americans until the firing began upon the fort and one of his men was shot down. Then the drums called the garrison to arms, but the fort was completely surrounded, and when a porthole was opened to thrust out a cannon, a dozen bullets from the unerring rifles of the woodsmen found an entrance. Thus the attack continued during the night. Protected by houses, palings, ditches and banks, the riflemen poured in a deadly fire, whenever a form appeared or a window opened.

At nine o'clock the next morning, Colonel Clark demanded the surrender of the fort. While Hamilton was deliberating, the men cooked and ate the first regular meal they had tasted since their entrance into the drowned lands. Upon Hamilton's refusal to surrender, the firing began again. Clark found it difficult to keep his men from exposing themselves by rushing from cover to storm the fort, in such contempt did they hold the marksmanship and skill of the British soldiers. It was sport for these men,

who could shoot the head from a turkey at one hundred yards, to fire through the loop-holes and send their bullets into every crack and crevice. In the afternoon Hamilton, seeing that it was useless to continue the defence longer, agreed to surrender.

The next day Colonel Clark took possession of the fort, changed its name to Fort Patrick Henry, ran up the American flag and fired a salute to celebrate the important event. The prisoners were permitted to return to Detroit, except Hamilton and a few officers, who were sent to Virginia. The Indian tribes of the region hastened to make peace with one who had conquered their allies with so little difficulty.

Two important advantages were gained by the capture of this territory: the Indian tribes were subdued, and the colonies were able to claim the Northwest Territory, with the Mississippi for its western boundary. The Virginia Assembly controlled all the captured country, which they called the Territory of Illinois.

Colonel Clark served as a soldier during the remainder of the Revolution, and at its close he enlisted under the flag of France and fought the Spanish on the lower Mississippi River. The latter years of his life were spent near Louisville fighting disease and poverty. Near the close of his life the State of Virginia offered him a sword. To the committee which presented it, he exclaimed: "When Virginia needed a sword I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want bread." With these words he thrust the blade into the ground and snapped it with a blow from his crutch.

CHAPTER X.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

At the close of the Revolution the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, by virtue of their original charters, laid claim to all the territory between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes westward to the Mississippi. These colonies, with great reluctance, finally ceded their claims to the newly established national government, and the country was called "The territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio River." In this manner did our Government come into possession of the vast domain from which were carved the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Settlers began to enter the region, and it became necessary for Congress to provide a form of government which might insure peace and security to the people. Accordingly, on July 13, 1787, the "Continental Congress" framed a law which is known in history as the "Ordinance of 1787." As this instrument has become so famous it may be well to notice some of its wise provisions which were helpful in promoting the happiness and prosperity of the people.

In England many had been put to death because they refused to worship in the manner prescribed by the King. Even in the colonies there were those who believed that every man should follow a form of worship established by the Government. The "Ordinance of 1787" provided that "no person of peaceable demeanor was to be molested on

account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments." The kings of England had often thrown men into prison and kept them there for many years, without allowing them a form of trial. Sir Walter Raleigh was thus confined in the Tower of London for twelve years. Unjust imprisonment has ever been a weapon used by tyrants to close the mouths of men whom they feared. To provide against this abuse, it was enacted in the ordinance that: "No man shall be deprived of his liberty or his property, but by the judgment of his peers (equals), or the law of the land: and should it be necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same."

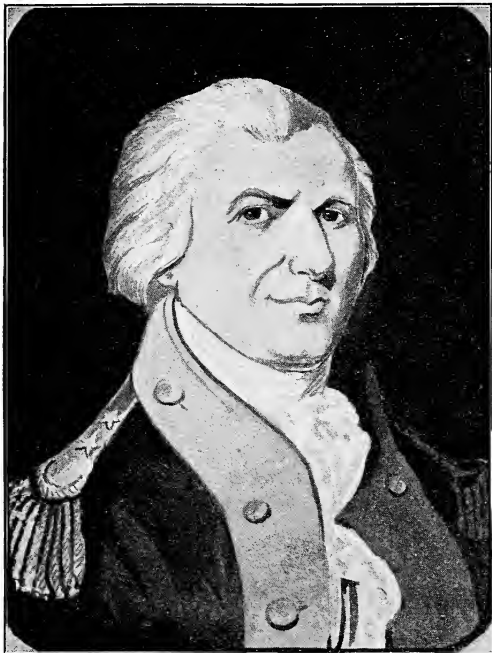
In England only a few had the means of procuring an education, but the colonists in America at an early day established schools for their children. The framers of the "Ordinance of 1787," with wise forethought, organized a system of free schools to be supported by taxation and by money derived from the sale of public lands, some of the lands being also set aside for the support of a university in each State.

At the close of the eighteenth century slavery existed in many countries. In America it flourished in several States.

Statesmen were beginning to see the evil of the continuance of such a system. Others believed slavery to be wicked and contrary to the laws of God. Honest toil is honorable. Wherever slavery exists the people look upon work as degrading. The framers of the "Ordinance of 1787" were providing a home for honest, self-respecting people. They therefore enacted that slavery and involun-

tary servitude, except as punishment for crimes, should be prohibited forever in the Northwest Territory.

Furthermore, the territory was to be divided into not less than three States. If it seemed best, Congress might



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

“form one or two (more) States in that part which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan.” Civil authority was vested in a governor who was to be commander-in-chief of the militia, with power, until a general assembly was organized, to appoint

all civil officers in each county. A court consisting of three judges was also appointed. These judges, with the governor, were to adopt such of the laws of the original thirteen States as were deemed best for the territory. Whenever

there were five thousand free male inhabitants of legal age within the limits of the territory, the people were to elect a general assembly, consisting of one representative for every five hundred voters. The assembly was to choose ten men, and Congress was to select five of these to act as a Council or Upper House.

Such was the government provided by the "Ordinance of 1787," and with slight changes it has proven adequate to the needs of territorial government up to the present day. Whenever the population of a Territory numbered 60,000, it might take the necessary steps to become a State. The wise provisions of this ordinance respecting personal liberty, education and slavery have more or less influenced the destinies of all States formed from the public domain.

President Washington appointed as the first governor General Arthur St. Clair, and the little village of Marietta on the Ohio River became the seat of territorial government. In 1788 Governor St. Clair and his three judges entered upon the duties of their offices.

October 6, 1790, President Washington wrote to the governor requesting him to carry out "the wishes of the late Congress relating to the inhabitants at Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and the other villages upon the Mississippi."

Continuing he writes, "It is a circumstance of some importance that the said inhabitants should, as soon as possible, possess the lands to which they are entitled by some known and fixed principle." Governor St. Clair immediately set about carrying out President Washington's commands. Accompanied by his secretary, he arrived at

the village of Kaskaskia in February, 1790, determined to adjust matters in a fair and impartial manner.

The country as far north as the Little Mackinaw Creek on the Illinois River was organized into a county and named St. Clair, with Cahokia as the county seat. This, the "mother county" of Illinois, was divided into three judicial districts. A court of common pleas was established and three judges appointed: John Edgar, of Kaskaskia, John C. Moulin, of Cahokia, and John Baptiste Barbeau, of Prairie du Rocher.

William St. Clair, brother to the governor, became the first recorder of deeds, and William Biggs the first sheriff. The first lawyer to locate in Illinois was John Rice Jones, a highly educated Welshman, who came to Kaskaskia in 1790. It is said he possessed much ability and had a practice extending from Kaskaskia to the Ohio River.

Lawsuits were as expensive and inconvenient in those days as at the present time. In a certain suit brought in Cahokia to recover the value of a cow, the damages were assessed at \$16.00. The defendants, who lived at Prairie du Chien, appealed the case. The sheriff, with his summons and subpoenas in his pocket, fitted out a boat with goods suitable to trade with Indians, and started on his journey of four hundred miles to carry out the instructions of the court. Having served his subpoenas and his summons, he returned in the same manner. His charges for mileage and service, together with other expenses, carried the costs of the suit to more than \$900.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ILLINOIS PIONEERS.

The soldiers of Colonel George Rogers Clark were the first Americans to enter the Illinois country. Some of these men probably remained here, while others, after their term of enlistment had expired, returned to Kentucky and Virginia, spreading abroad glowing reports of the wonderful richness and fertility of this region.

In the spring of 1781, a company of people from Maryland, composed largely of Colonel Clark's veterans under the leadership of James Moore, crossed the Alleghany Mountains and prepared to descend the Ohio River. A number of flat boats, at that time called "arks," were built for this purpose. These boats were from thirty to forty feet in length and ten or twelve feet in breadth, a large craft for those days. The entire boat was decked with a rude, strong roof, which had much the appearance of a farmyard, for it was covered with wagons, carts and plows, spinning wheels, hay, coops of chickens, bags of seed and feed for the cattle. Beneath the roof were crowded together the men, women and children, with the horses, sheep, hogs and cattle. At length when all was prepared, the little fleet of boats loaded with people and animals glided out upon the current of the Ohio and began the long voyage to the "Illinois country." Many were the dangers encountered. Sometimes the voyagers were attacked by Indians; then it was necessary for the women

and children to crouch low while the men beat back the savages by firing through the "port holes" with which the sides of the "arks" were provided. Often at night they dared not light a fire for fear that the blaze might attract the lurking foe.

After a journey of many days the boats reached the mouth of the Ohio and, stemming the current of the Mississippi, arrived in safety at Kaskaskia. The little company settled on the broad valley west of the village; and the locality, from the fact that they were the only American settlers, received the name of "American Bottom."

But the majority of the immigrants to the new country came in great covered wagons drawn by oxen or horses. These brave pioneers, unmindful of the dangers around them, pushed their way through the dark and tangled forests. If the streams which intercepted the route were too deep to be forded a raft would be constructed on which the family, the cattle and the wagons were ferried to the opposite bank. Occasionally the cattle would stray from the camp during the night and be lost for days.

At all times the hunters of the party watched for the approach of prowling Indians. At night, as they gathered about the blazing camp fire and engaged in songs and merriment, one of the number would be detailed to stand guard. The steaks of buffalo, bear or deer, which were cooked every night, were supplied by the rifles of the hunters. A Johnny cake, baked before the fire on a "journey board," from which was derived the name, completed the abundant supper.

When the horses were turned loose to feed upon the rich grass of the open glade, a tinkling bell was attached

to the neck of the leader. Its noise served to guide the owner to the spot where the horses had strayed during the night.

The women and children slept in the wagons, but the men and boys, wrapped in their blankets, lay down about the camp fire.

The journey usually occupied many months. At last the family or colony, having arrived on the banks of a river whose beauty pleased their fancy, resolved to make a permanent home. Rude cabins were erected, and the work of clearing away the forests and planting a crop in the virgin soil was begun without delay. The early immigrants disliked to settle upon the beautiful prairies on account of the distance from water, the absence of shade and on account of green-headed flies which swarmed there.

In 1782, the settlement of New Design was established on the beautiful elevated lands overlooking the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers.

Another colony of one hundred and fifty-four people from Virginia arrived in 1797, under the leadership of Rev. David Bagley. They had been subjected to much exposure and suffered many hardships. The season was unusually wet, and more than half the colonists died from the effects of a malignant fever. "Fever and ague" and "milk-sick," a peculiar disorder, caused by drinking the milk of cattle diseased from eating the rank herbage or a peculiar weed, attacked many new comers.

The many cases of sickness gave rise to the report that Illinois was an unhealthy country, and this, for a time, checked the tide of immigration.

The habits and manners of these early pioneers were

plain and simple. Accustomed to life in the forest, they knew little of the ways of more thickly settled communities. The deer, bear, buffalo, elk and fox provided material from which were made hunting shirts, caps and moccasins. Skilful with ax, drawing-knife and auger, each settler made, not only his humble cabin, but the necessary furniture as well.

Oiled paper supplied the place of window glass. The beams of the floor and the weight poles of the roof were held in place by wooden pegs. The door swung upon wooden hinges and was fastened by a wooden latch, which was lifted from without by a deer thong run through a hole. Any person was at liberty to enter a home if "the latch string was out." Often the rude cradle was made from the half of a hollow log. Rich indeed was the housewife who could display upon her broad mantel shelf a few pewter dishes and spoons which had been brought from the old home "back East." In those early days one could travel the entire length of a stream without finding a bridge, and a single water mill ground wheat and corn for the entire settlement. Sometimes the spring floods caught the settler unprepared and prevented him from going to mill. At such a time, when his meal had "run out," he resorted to the "gritter." This was made by perforating a sheet of tin, obtained from some cast-off vessel. Inverted, it was nailed to a board and looked much like a large nutmeg grater. Putting one end of the board in a tray made from a hollow log, the settler, grasping an ear of soaked corn with both hands, proceeded to rub it over the roughened surface. In this primitive way did our fathers often obtain the meal for their corn bread. "Lye hominy" was also

a staple article of food and, with the pork to be found in every household, gave rise to the expression "hog and hominy."

As fear of the Indians decreased, farms became larger, and settlements grew into little villages. Cotton and flax were raised, and herds of sheep were pastured in the woods. Gradually clothing made from cotton, flax and wool took the place of that made from the skins of wild beasts.

These pioneers had many "merry makings" to enliven the arduous labor of clearing land, splitting rails and planting crops. If misfortune overtook a settler the entire neighborhood turned out to help gather the harvest or plow the land. While the men worked in the field their wives, who had accompanied them, spread a bountiful repast upon tables made of wagon boards. After dinner the men gathered in groups and talked politics or engaged in wrestling and foot racing. Often, however, a horse race enlivened the day's pleasure, for these early settlers were passionately fond of this sport. They were good story tellers, too, and at such a gathering some veteran of the Revolution related the story of the capture of Burgoyne, or extolled the bravery of Morgan at the battle of Cowpens. Others, famous in Indian wars, told and retold of hairbreadth escapes from the savage foe. "Log rollings" and "husking bees" were also popular gatherings. And after the work was finished, to the music of a squeaking fiddle, the merry makers, old and young, danced until the early morning hours. Then the horses were "hooked up," and with much noise and laughter the company separated.

Living remote from settlements, each man played the part of carpenter, blacksmith, or harness-maker, as neces-

sity required. James Lemon, a pioneer minister and farmer of Monroe County, was one day engaged in plowing a field upon which the stubble was so heavy that his son was compelled to use a pitch-fork to keep the plow from "clogging." When the team was turned out for dinner the father, as was his habit, left the harness upon the plow beam. The boy, having tired of the work, remained behind long enough to hide one of the home-made collars, expecting to have a "playing-spell" while his father was employed in making a new one. On returning from dinner the farmer missed the collar, and after reflecting a few moments, promptly took off his leather breeches. These the boy was compelled to stuff with straw and stubble. They were then straddled across the neck of the horse and served as a collar. The father, bare-legged, followed the plow and kept the roguish son busily at work during the long afternoon.

Many of these early pioneers were men of great force of character, and afterwards rose to positions of prominence in the State and nation. Shadrach Bond, the first governor of the State, was a member of the first colony that settled in the "Illinois country."

CHAPTER XII.

THE ILLINOIS RANGERS.

The frequent outbreaks of the Indians at the opening of the War of 1812 made it necessary to provide for the protection of the settlers. Accordingly Congress organized ten companies of mounted rangers and assigned to four of them the task of guarding the Illinois frontiers. Each man provided his own horse, gun and provisions, and was paid one dollar for every day of service.

These hardy rangers, accustomed to the life of the frontier, were a most valuable aid in repelling the attacks of the Indians.

One of the most daring of these men was Tom Higgins, a member of Captain Toumey's company. Tom was strong and muscular, absolutely without fear, and possessed of good judgment in time of danger. One morning when stationed at Hills Fort, near the present site of Greenville, a band of Indians was discovered, and the Rangers started in pursuit of them.

The wily savages, knowing they were being followed, ambushed their pursuers, and killed several of them. Although the Rangers fought bravely, they were greatly outnumbered, and finally retreated to the fort. Tom Higgins, however, waited behind the others to have another pull at them, and taking careful aim, shot down a savage.

Just as he was mounting his horse, which had been wounded, a voice from the tall grass saluted him with the

words "I'm wounded, Tom, you won't leave me?" Higgins replied, "Come on, Burgess, and I will put you on my horse." As Tom attempted to lift the wounded man the terrified animal jerked the bridle from his owner's arm and ran away. Keeping the savages at a distance with his leveled rifle, Higgins directed Burgess to crawl through the long prairie grass to the fort, which was in plain view.

As soon as the unfortunate man was well on his way to a place of safety Tom plunged into a dense thicket and, closely followed by the Indians, ran for the fort, when suddenly he was confronted by other savages. To avoid them he leaped into a deep ravine and continued his desperate flight. As he ran he perceived for the first time that he had been shot, and looking over his shoulder, saw that he was being closely pursued by three savages. At this instant the foremost Indian fired and Tom fell, wounded the second time; as he arose the other two fired, and he fell again, pierced by two more bullets.

Then the three savages, with uplifted tomahawks, rushed forward to complete their work, but the brave fellow arose the third time, and by presenting his rifle first at one and then at another kept them at bay for a time. The largest, thinking that the rifle must be empty, sprang forward, only to fall dead with a bullet in his brain. The other warriors, with a shout, rushed forward to avenge the death of their comrade, and a terrific hand to hand conflict began. The wounded man defended himself with a long knife until he was again hurled to the ground by a blow from a tomahawk, which was thrown with such unerring aim that it cut off his ear. As Tom lay upon the ground the two

sprang upon him, but he managed to seize a spear from one and thrust it through the body of the other.

The unequal combat had occurred in full view of the fort, but beyond the range of the rifles held by men, who believed that it was all a ruse to draw them out into another ambushade. Finally Mrs. Pursley, a brave woman who had watched the battle, mounted a fleet horse and started to the rescue, declaring that she "would not see so brave a man killed." The men, not to be outdone by a woman, hastened after her, and at their approach the remaining Indian fled.

Tom, fainting from loss of blood, was carried to the fort, where his wounds were dressed and the balls extracted from his body. For many days he lingered between life and death, but eventually recovered and lived to receive a pension for his bravery. Later in his life he was made the doorkeeper of the State General Assembly at Vandalia.

During this period there was incessant war between the red man and the white, each watching for every opportunity to overcome the other. It happened that as Captain Short and his Rangers were encamped near the present site of Covington, in Washington County, they discovered "Indian signs," and immediately started in pursuit of the savages, who were driving off a number of stolen horses. Captain Short knew from the signs that the band was large, and dispatched a trusty scout for reinforcements. The Rangers overtook the savages and a battle ensued, in which the white men were worsted and beat a hasty retreat. Moses Short escaped being killed because of a thick twist of tobacco in his pouch, which received the bullet that otherwise would have entered his body.

The next day reinforcements arrived, and the Rangers again took up the trail of the Indians, who, flushed with victory, had grown careless. When approaching the forks of the Little Wabash River the report of a rifle warned the Rangers that they were near the foe, and, by a cautious advance, the savages were surrounded before they were aware of the white men's presence. When the Indians discovered that there was no hope of escape they chanted their death song and fought desperately until the last warrior was killed. By such bloody conflicts was the soil of Illinois wrested from the red men.

During the War of 1812, the Indians, reinforced by numbers of British, often gained the advantage over the Rangers who dared to penetrate into the "Indian Country," as Northern Illinois and Iowa were called.

In the spring of 1814 Governor Clark of Missouri sent a force of two hundred men up the Mississippi to attack Prairie du Chien, which was held by the British and Indians. The attack was successful, but in the summer the fort was retaken by the enemy.

General Howard, ignorant of this unfortunate occurrence, determined to send reinforcements to the remote post, and fitted out a force of one hundred and eight men, who were placed in charge of Lieutenant Campbell. Sixty-six of these men were Illinois Rangers, and, commanded by Captains Riggs and Rector, occupied two of the three keel-boats in which the expedition embarked.

The Indians were not ignorant of the destination of the soldiers, and resolved to give them battle at the Rapids near Rock Island. When the boats reached this point the wily savages approached with every profession of friend-

ship, but quietly urged the French boatmen, against whom they cherished no ill will, to return to their homes. But for this event Lieutenant Campbell and his men might have been taken off their guard.

As the boats proceeded up the rapids the barge containing Lieutenant Campbell, which was in the rear, was blown by the strong wind upon a small island near the Illinois shore. With the approach of evening the boat was tied up, the necessary sentinels stationed, and the men were ordered to prepare fires upon which to cook their suppers. This was the opportunity for which the Indians had waited. Under the command of Black Hawk they poured across the narrow channel and rushed upon the troops, who quickly sought the shelter of their boat. From behind logs and trees the Indians poured in a storm of bullets upon the soldiers, who defended themselves as best they could. In the midst of the battle the boat took fire, and every man would have been destroyed but for the timely arrival of the Illinois Rangers who, at the first sound of firing, had turned their boats, and in the teeth of a howling gale, hastened to the rescue.

Captain Rigg's boat became stranded upon the jutting rocks of the rapids, but Captain Rector with his brave men, in plain view of the hundreds of savages who lined the shore, coolly guided his vessel to the windward of the burning craft, while his Rangers poured volley after volley into the savages. The French boatmen leaped into the water and, protected by the side of the boat, skilfully guided it to the burning barge. The soldiers and wounded men were quickly transferred to the rescuing boat, which glided safely out into the midst of the stream and began

the retreat to St. Louis. The island where this attack occurred is still called Campbell's Island.

The Rangers in Captain Rigg's boat had their hands full to keep at bay the savages by whom they were surrounded. In the night, after the fierce wind had subsided, they succeeded in getting their boat off the rocks, and followed the others to St. Louis, which they reached without further losses.

The next year another body of troops, commanded by Major Zachary Taylor, attempted to penetrate the Indian country, with the purpose of burning villages and destroying cornfields. But the expedition was no more successful than the previous one, and the savages compelled them to retire with a serious loss.

With the beginning of winter gloom and fear settled down upon the frontier of Illinois, but the treaty of Ghent between America and England closed the war, and the Indian depredations ceased for a number of years.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BLOCK HOUSES AND OLD FORT DEARBORN.

As an additional protection against the savages, many block houses were erected. These extended from the Illinois River to the Kaskaskia, thence to the Salt Springs near the present town of Equality, thence up the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. These forts furnished a refuge for nearly all settlers of the frontier.

They were built of hewn logs, carefully put together, so as to afford no crevice for hand or foot of an Indian foe. The doors were made of thick puncheons, held in place by strong wooden beams. Port-holes on every side, above the height of one's head, gave opportunity to repel an attack. The second story projected over the first and, in this projecting floor, holes were made through which rifles could be fired at any Indian who might try to force an entrance. Sometimes these block houses were located on the edge of a prairie, but, if situated in the timber, the ground was cleared for a distance on every side, that no protection might be given to the lurking foe.

Stockade forts were made by building four block houses at the corners of a square, and connecting them with a stockade twelve or fifteen feet in height. This fence was made of huge posts placed side by side, and planted firmly in the ground. If there was no spring within the enclosure, a well was dug, and sometimes huts were erected. Port-holes seven or eight feet above the ground were reached from raised platforms. Two heavy entrance gates, securely

barred, were made large enough to admit wagons and cattle. In times of danger the families of the entire neighborhood would flee to such a fort, bringing their stock with them. By day the cattle were permitted to graze in the clearing and woods, but at night they were usually driven within the enclosure. Often, when the gates were opened in the morning, the savages concealed in the woods beyond the clearing would fire upon the inmates of the fort.

Camp Russell, the largest and strongest of these stockades, was built by Governor Edwards at Edwardsville. The ancient cannon of old Fort Chartres were removed thither and placed upon the walls, where they served to overawe the savages. This fort became the center of military operations during the War of 1812, and was made a storehouse for supplies. Within this stockade, defended by stout hearts and strong arms, the people of the territory often sought shelter and protection.

Twenty-two block houses were erected between Kaskaskia and the present city of Alton, but, in spite of these precautions, the settlers were frequently attacked within the fortifications themselves.

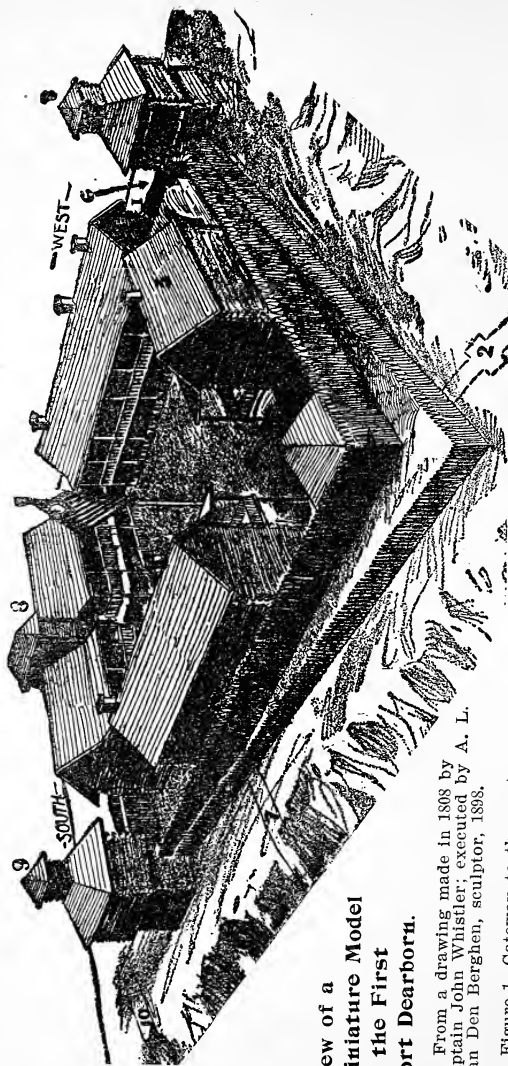
One evening three men, venturing out from Jourdan's fort to gather firewood, were attacked by Indians and only one succeeded in making his escape. At another time a band of savages, wandering through the woods, came into the vicinity of Hill's block house. Stealthily approaching, they picked the mud from a crevice in the chimney and saw a soldier sitting near the fire. A rifle was inserted and the man was shot. The report of the gun caused the soldiers to rush to their posts. Now it happened that a man named Lindley had gone out of the stockade to carry

feed to the stock and had left the large gate open. The Indians made a rush for the entrance, but the men within hastily closed and barred it, leaving poor Lindley on the outside, in the midst of the terrified cattle.

The baffled Indians turned their attention to the soldier who had sought refuge among the herd. Every creature stood with dilated nostril and uplifted tail, glaring at them. As the savages with raised weapons and blood-curdling yells rushed forward, the cattle, bellowing loudly, turned and fled. Lindley, who was a powerful man, on the instant contrived a plan of escape. Leaping astride a steer as it passed him, he coiled his long arms around the astonished creature's neck and slipped beneath its huge body. The arrows of the Indians only served to quicken the speed of the herd, and Lindley was quickly carried out of danger. The savages returned to the attack of the fort, but at length were repulsed and driven away, taking their dead and wounded with them. That night Lindley returned to the fort and in a few days the scattered herd was recovered.

The most pretentious defense against the Indians of Northern Illinois was old Fort Dearborn, which was erected at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804, and named in honor of the Revolutionary hero, General Dearborn.

At the breaking out of the War of 1812 it was garrisoned by fifty soldiers under the command of Captain Heald. By the direction of General Hull this garrison evacuated Fort Dearborn and attempted to reach Fort Wayne. Upon entering the broken sand-hill country to the southeast, they were treacherously attacked and twenty-three of the garrison murdered, together with many women and children who accompanied them.



View of a Miniature Model of the First Fort Dearborn.

From a drawing made in 1808 by Captain John Whistler; executed by A. L. Van Den Berghen, sculptor, 1898.

Figure 1—Gateway to the west.

Figure 2—Tunnel and underground well, now in the middle of the Chicago River. Into this well Captain Heald threw the rum and whisky whose loss angered the Indians and did more than anything else to cause the massacre of the whites.

Figure 3—This building stood a little north of the spot where the steamer Virginia lands its passengers to-day.

Figure 4—Flagstaff. This pole rose practically at what is now the foot of Michigan Avenue.

Figure 5—This blockhouse stood on land where to-day the river flows under Rush street bridge.

Figure 6—Directly under this point is the United States barge office of the present.

Figure 7—The street directly south of the Goodrich docks runs at this point to-day.

Figure 8—Here is about the spot where Hort's grocery establishment stands.

Figure 9—Close to the site of this blockhouse Booth's packing establishment is now doing business at the foot of Michigan Avenue.

Figures 10 and 11—Show the location approximately of South Water and Randolph streets to-day.

CHAPTER XIV.

KEEL BOATS.

During the early settlement of the Illinois country the rivers formed the great highways of travel. Goods were brought in flat boats and barges from Pittsburg and New Orleans. The wheat and produce of the country were floated down to Louisiana in boats manned by the settlers themselves, but as the voyage was full of danger and required many months, a class of men called keel-boatmen gradually arose, who made this work their sole business. Their boats were built very large and symmetrical, with a cabin for passengers as well as a space set apart for freight and stock.

A long oar, sometimes thirty feet in length, with a blade like the fin of a fish, was used for steering the craft, while four large oars at the bow furnished the propelling power. A speed of five or six miles an hour could be obtained when gliding down the stream; but it was no easy task for such a boat to stem the current of a river, especially the Mississippi. A large sail was used when the wind favored, but often the crew walked many weary miles along the shore, and pulled the boat after them by means of a long rope. Sometimes the rope was carried ahead of the boat and attached to a rock or over-hanging tree, and then the crew stood upon the deck and pulled "hand over hand."

The dangers of river navigation were increased by the large number of pirates and savages that infested the banks

of the Mississippi River. These desperadoes would sally forth from their hiding places at the mouth of a convenient river or from the steep bluffs near Grand Tower, and fall upon solitary keel boats, seizing the cargo and murdering the crew and passengers.

At length the pirates became so bold that keel boats were compelled to travel together for protection.

In 1797 Spain placed on the Mississippi a large fleet of armed boats, which speedily cleared the river of these outlaws.

At Beausoleil Island, in the year 1787, river pirates boarded a richly-laden keel boat bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, capturing the owner and the entire crew.

Their rescue was effected by the courage and daring of a young negro servant named Cacassotte, who shrewdly planned it. By laughter and good humor he gained the confidence of the robbers and persuaded them that he was delighted thus to gain his freedom. Cacassotte, who acted as cook, resolved to attempt the execution of his plan at the dinner hour after the pirates had imbibed freely. When the desperadoes had seated themselves at the bow and stern the negro and his two colored comrades went among them distributing food and drink.

As he appeared before the leader, who, armed to the teeth, was standing at the bow, Cacassotte gave the signal, and instantly three robbers were struggling in the deep water. With the swiftness of lightning, they rushed upon three more of the men, who straightway joined their companions in the river.

Before the remainder of the robbers could recover their presence of mind they too were pushed overboard. Then,

seizing the rifles which were scattered upon the deck, the negroes shot the drunken fellows as they struggled in the stream.

These keel-boatmen were fearless and hardy men. Their peculiar occupation developed herculean strength in many, and made desperate characters of not a few.

Naked to the waist, they propelled their boats with their strong arms, amidst many dangers. At the close of the day they partook of a strong pull at the whiskey bottle before eating their hearty supper of hominy and pork.

To the music of a sprightly fiddle or the rippling of the waters, these men were then lulled to sleep, to be awakened the next morning by the steersman's horn, which called them to another pull at the bottle and an early breakfast.

The keel-boatmen greatly enjoyed rude sports. Some were excellent shots with the rifle. All were fond of fighting, and often waged battle with the crews of rafts and flat boats, whom they cordially hated.

The most notorious character among these keel-boatmen was Mike Fink, who acted in the capacity of spy, scout and boatman in the war of 1812. Born at Pittsburg, from early boyhood Mike followed the life of keel-boatman. He was a man of great strength, skillful with axe and oar, and noted as the best rifle shot in the Mississippi Valley. As his keel boat, the "Lightfoot," glided down the river Fink would amuse himself by shooting the tails from the pigs upon the shore. Seeing a negro upon the wharf with his foot elevated, the reckless fellow shot off his heel. The poor darkey fell to the ground howling with pain. At the trial which followed, the jury refused to listen to Mike's ex-

planation, which was that he wished "to correct the defective foot and prepare it for a genteel boot."

Fink had a boon companion named Carpenter, who was also expert with the rifle. The two friends frequently amused themselves and entertained the crowd of boatmen by shooting tin cups full of whiskey from each other's heads.

One day, while under the influence of liquor, Fink and Carpenter quarreled, and after apparently making up decided to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Carpenter was the first to place the cup on his own head. Mike walked away the required distance, turned, took careful aim and fired; Carpenter fell dead. Fink tearfully claimed that it was an accident, and the spectators believed this to be true. A few months after, however, the drunken fellow boasted that he had killed Carpenter intentionally. Thereupon a friend of the murdered man shot him upon the spot. Thus ended the life of one of the most notable and desperate of these early characters.

A gentleman who took a trip on one of these boats in company with his cousin, who was going to New Orleans, has left an interesting account of a disaster which befell them a few miles above the mouth of the Ohio River.

"One dark rainy night our boat drifted rapidly down stream with the current. We usually 'tied up along the shore' on very dark nights, but our captain, who was also pilot, declared he could steer in the darkest night that ever came.

"Most of the passengers had retired to their cabins and were asleep, when suddenly there came a crash, which sent me out of my berth onto the floor. I sprang to my feet,

and my first thought was of Nancy (the lady under my charge). I ran to her cabin and found her up and dressed, and not nearly so badly frightened as I had feared she would be.

“‘What has happened?’ she asked.

“‘The boat has struck a snag and may sink. Stay right here until I come for you.’

“Then I went on deck, where all was confusion. There were twelve or fifteen passengers there, running about like mad people.

“The most excited of all were five men from St. Louis. They had dragged their trunk and carpet bags to the deck, and were calling for a skiff or yawl to take them to shore. All the captain or mate could do or say to quiet them was in vain. Three or four lanterns were lighted, and served to increase the terror of all by revealing the black, turbid waters into which we were sinking.

“The men who had brought their trunks on deck seized one of the yawls, leaped in with their baggage, before any one could prevent them, and pulled to shore, which the flashes of lightning showed was not more than thirty yards away.

“About the time they landed with their baggage, I observed that the boat began to rock just like a basin sinking in shallow water. The captain noticed this also, and shouted:

“‘You are all safe. The boat is on a sand bar and can’t sink.’

“In fact one of the crew had cast the lead line a moment before, and discovered that we were in only about five feet

of water. I went back to Nancy, who was anxiously awaiting my return.

“‘What shall we do?’ she asked.

“‘Go to bed and sleep until morning,’ I answered.

“She did so. It rained all night. It was one of those cold, disagreeable rains that makes one shiver, and one’s bones ache. Next morning we saw five or six wet, miserable wretches sitting on the bank, shivering and begging the captain to take them on board.

“They were the selfish cowards who would have escaped with their luggage and left the remainder of us to drown. Their haste to get to land was so great that they forgot to moor the yawl in which they went ashore, and it had floated away.

“Though the captain had another, he would not send for them, and left them all night in the rain. But soon after daylight he brought them all aboard.

“Our boat had struck a snag which knocked a hole in the bottom; but fortunately, after striking, we came immediately to such shallow water that we could not sink.

“We lived in this grounded boat for over a week before another keel boat came and took us down the river to our journey’s end.”

With the advent of steam both flat and keel boats gradually disappeared, and with them departed the race of brave and hardy men who played so important a part in the development and settlement of Illinois.

STATE PERIOD

CHAPTER XV.

STATEHOOD AND THE CONSTITUTIONS.

In 1809 the Territory of Illinois was separated from that of Indiana, a territorial government was organized and Ninian Edwards, of Kentucky, was appointed governor.

Partly on account of peace with the Indians, which followed the War of 1812, and partly owing to an act of Congress in 1813, which gave settlers the right to "pre-empt" the public lands, the tide of immigration began to roll in upon the new region. The pioneer had used deer skins, coon skins and various other pelts as a medium of exchange, but the payment of the



NINIAN EDWARDS.

soldiers and the arrival of immigrants caused money to become abundant.

"The Bank of Illinois" was established at Shawneetown in 1816, and the following year other banks were located at Kaskaskia and Edwardsville. Although the popula-



JUDGE NATHANIEL POPE.

The territorial delegate to Congress at this time was Judge Nathaniel Pope, an able jurist of broad learning, who thoroughly understood the needs of the Illinois country. Deep and lasting should be our gratitude to this

tion had not reached 60,000, the number required for statehood by the "Ordinance of 1787," the people, energetic and restless, clamored to be admitted to the Union. Congress passed an "enabling act" reducing the requirement to 40,000, and a questionable census reported the necessary number.

great man for his wise forethought in placing important amendments to the bill which admitted Illinois as a State.

One of these amendments provided that three-fifths of the 5 per cent fund from the sale of public lands should be devoted to "the encouragement of education" and that one-sixth of this sum was to be used exclusively for the establishing and maintenance of a university or college. To-day the State is reaping the fruits of this wise legislation.

Another amendment, which has proven of inestimable value to Illinois, provided that the northern boundary should be extended to the parallel of forty-two degrees and nine minutes north latitude. This was fifty-one miles north of the line indicated by the "Ordinance of 1787." But Judge Pope contended that it would be of great advantage to Illinois and the nation to have the new State embrace a part of Lake Michigan.

In his plea upon the floor of Congress he used these eloquent words:

"If her commerce is to be confined to that great artery of communication, the Mississippi, which washes her entire western border, and to its chief tributary on the south, the Ohio, there is a possibility that her commercial relations with the South may become so closely connected that in the event of an attempted dismemberment of the Union, Illinois will cast her lot with the Southern States. On the other hand, to fix the northern boundary of Illinois upon such a parallel of latitude as would give to the State territorial jurisdiction over the southwestern shores of Lake Michigan, would be to unite the incipient commonwealth to the States of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York in a bond of common interest well nigh indissoluble.

By the adoption of such a line Illinois may become at some future time the keystone to the perpetuity of the Union."

Judge Pope, with all his wisdom, probably "builded better than he knew." Had the original boundary prevailed Chicago would have been situated in Wisconsin instead of Illinois.

It is a question whether in that case the city would have become so great, for the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the Illinois Central R. R., which contributed so largely to her early growth, were due wholly to the enterprise of the State and would not have been built to any city in an adjoining territory.

In 1856, the votes of the fourteen counties formed from this strip made Illinois a Republican State and assured the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. This change in boundary gave to Illinois the city of Galena, the home of U. S. Grant.

These are some of the reasons why the change of our northern boundary through the wisdom of Judge Pope was of very great importance to Illinois and the nation.

* * * * *

In July, 1818, thirty-three delegates gathered in Kaskaskia to draft a constitution for the future State. The greater number of them were farmers, men of limited education, but possessed of much natural ability and experience in public affairs. The constitution framed by them was a brief document, copied largely from the constitutions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. In a series of eight articles it defined the duties and powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the new State.

A curious provision of this constitution placed the veto power with a "Council of Revision," consisting of the governor and the judges of the Supreme bench.

No salaries were fixed, but it provided that the Governor should not receive to exceed \$1,000 annually, and the Secretary of State not more than \$600.

As if doubting the wisdom of placing too much power directly with the people, the Constitution provided that the only officers to be elected should be Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sheriff, Coroner and County Commissioners. Other officers were to be appointed by the Governor or the General Assembly.

Their labors ended, the members of the Convention adjourned on August 26, and on December 3, of the same year, Illinois was admitted to the Union as the eighth new State.

Few public documents stand, unaltered, the test of time and experience. The ready-made Constitution was poorly suited to the needs of the people of Illinois. Upon it was heaped the blame for the many misfortunes that befell the State in its early years.

At length, in 1848, a new Constitution, which corrected many of the defects of the old, was adopted by the people. But as this Constitution was framed when the people were heavily in debt and before the natural resources of the country were known, it failed to provide for the expansion of the young State.

In December, 1869, a convention of the people gathered at Springfield "To alter, revise or amend the Constitution" for a third time. This Convention, numbering eighty-five delegates, was the ablest body that had ever gathered in

the State. It was composed of men of ripe experience, sound judgment and profound learning, who had gained distinction in their various professions as lawyers, farmers, merchants, bankers, physicians and editors. Such a body



SHADRACH BOND.

of men, inspired by high and patriotic motives, could not fail to produce a document suited to the needs of the people. The result of their deliberations was the present Constitution, which many students of politics consider wiser and better than that possessed by any other State in the Union. One of the new articles of the Constitution

provides for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient public school system. It also prohibits any city, town or county from becoming a subscriber to the capital stock

of any railroad or corporation. It further provides for the establishing of a minority representation in the State legislature. This principle permits every voter to cast as many ballots for one candidate to the legislature as there are representatives to be chosen in his district, or he may divide his votes among the various candidates as he wishes.

Thus the minority party in any district in the State may mass its votes upon a single candidate. This, the third Constitution, was adopted by the people in 1870.

The first governor of Illinois was Shadrach Bond, who, like many men who have contributed to the greatness and honor of the State, was born beyond its limits. He came to the Illinois country from Maryland in 1794, when but twenty-one years of age. Compelled to work upon a farm in the American Bottoms, he obtained little schooling, but by diligent use of his time he acquired a store of knowledge which made him a power among men of that early day. With jet black hair and eyes, tall and erect, commanding in appearance and dignified in bearing, he won the esteem and respect of all men. A captain in the War of 1812, he was elected as the first territorial delegate to Congress. Appointed as the receiver of public moneys, he removed in 1814 to Kaskaskia, and erected there a spacious brick house, which he occupied until his death.

The first lieutenant-governor of the State, Pierre Menard, was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1766. When but a lad he came to Vincennes and hired out to a French merchant. In 1770 he removed to Kaskaskia and set up in business for himself. He was short of stature, impulsive in his nature, bright and alert, and possessed of a kind heart that won him many friends.

The soul of honor, Pierre Menard treated red men and white with equal consideration. Over the Indians, who had implicit confidence in him, he possessed an influence greater than that of any other man in the territory. At his spacious home he dispensed a boundless hospitality to rich and poor alike. In those days salt was expensive



PIERRE MENARD.

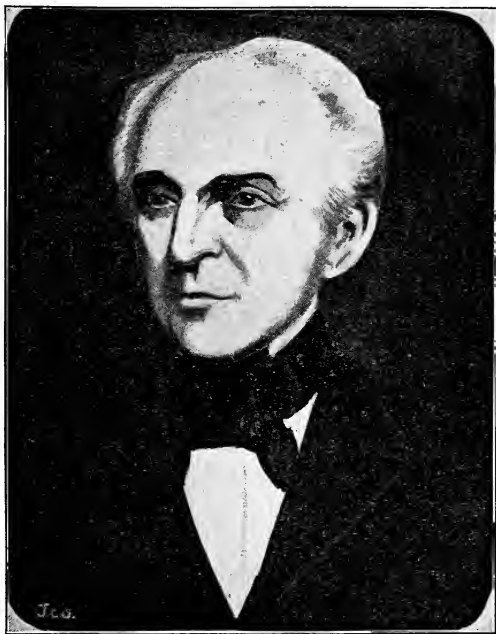
and difficult to obtain. At one time Pierre Menard held the only supply to be found outside of St. Louis. In great distress, the people of the region came to buy. He ranged those who declared they had money with which to purchase upon one side of his store and those who confessed they had nothing on the other. Then he addressed them in his broken English: "Your men who got de money can go to St.

Louis for your salt. Dese poor men who got no money shall have my salt, by gar." At the expiration of his term of office he retired from public service and lived upon his large estate at Kaskaskia, where he died in 1844. The State, in recognition of his services, named a county for him. Charles Pierre Choteau of St. Louis, the son of a former partner, erected at the east front of the capitol at Springfield a monument to his memory.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY.

The first negro slaves were brought to the American colonies in 1619 by a Dutch trader and sold to the Virginia planters. A century later, in 1721, Philip Renault purchased 500 negroes at San Domingo and brought them to Fort Chartres to work in the gold and silver mines which the Commercial Company expected to open. But no mines were discovered and the slaves were sold to the French settlers. All the French slaves of Illinois were descended from



GOV. EDWARD COLES.

these San Domingo negroes. At this time the countries of Europe permitted slavery in their various colonies. The laws of France regulating the practice were humane and merciful. They provided that slaves were to be instructed in the Roman Catholic religion. The Sabbath also was to be observed by them. Marriages between whites and blacks could not be solemnized. Masters were commanded to deal kindly with their slaves, and to care for those rendered useless by infirmity or old age. Negro families were not to be separated by sale, nor could a negro over forty years of age be sold from the land on which he lived.

Slavery never flourished in Illinois. In 1810 there were but 168 slaves within the borders of the Territory, and in 1820, with all the increase in population, only 917. But many of the settlers came from States where slavery flourished and were desirous of continuing the system. When the "Ordinance of 1787," prohibiting slavery in the Northwest Territory, was passed, many people believed that the institution would disappear from the South as it had from the North. But the invention of the cotton gin and the steam engine greatly increased the demand for cotton. The States bordering upon the Gulf became vast cotton fields, cultivated by slave labor. In New England and Great Britain millions of spindles were whirling and shuttles were flying to supply the waiting world with clothing. Instead of dying out, slavery became firmly fastened upon the nation. Those who were benefited by its existence began to do all in their power to make it a permanent institution.

While Illinois was still a Territory, several attempts were made to repeal that clause of the "Ordinance of 1787,"

prohibiting slavery. These attempts upon Congress might have proved successful but for the influence of James Madison.

Illinois was admitted as a free State in 1818, only after the most serious objection from the slave-holding element. To satisfy those who had been defeated, the first general assembly, whose members had been largely reared in slave-holding communities, enacted a series of "black laws" which were as severe as those of any slave State.

Since this iniquitous institution has passed away, it may be interesting to examine these laws which did not entirely disappear from our statute books until 1848. "Any one who freed his slaves within the State was compelled to give a bond for \$1,000, a guarantee that those liberated should not become public charges. Every free negro was required to obtain a certificate of freedom certified to under seal of a court of record. This certificate was recorded in the county in which his family settled. Every negro not holding such a certificate was adjudged a runaway slave. He was to be arrested, and if he was not claimed within six weeks or his freedom established, he was to be sold for a period of one year. At the end of this time if no one claimed him a certificate might be granted him. Any person employing a negro who did not hold such a certificate was liable to a fine of \$1.50 for each day the negro was employed. To harbor a slave or hinder the owner from retaking him was declared a felony, punishable by a fine of two fold the value of the slave and whipping not to exceed thirty stripes. No person could sell to, buy from, or trade with any slave, without consent of his master, under penalty of forfeiting

to the owner four times the amount of the transaction. Any slave found ten miles from home without a permit was liable to arrest and to receive thirty-five stripes, on the order of a justice of the peace. A lazy or disorderly slave or bond servant was to be corrected with stripes, and for every day he refused to work he was to serve two. Riots or unlawful assemblies of slaves were punishable with stripes not to exceed thirty-nine. In all cases where white citizens were punishable by fines, slaves were punished by whipping at the rate of twenty stripes for every \$8.00 fine. But the punishment was not to exceed forty stripes at any one time."

After the admission of Illinois, the entire nation soon became engaged in an angry contest over the question of admitting Missouri as a free or slave State. The excitement had not subsided at the time of the second general election in Illinois in 1822. Although the subject of slavery was not mentioned, yet every one felt that "the question was in the air." To the surprise of the people, Edward Coles, a native of Virginia and a strong anti-slavery man, was elected governor. The smouldering embers were fanned into a flame by his message to the general assembly. It recommended that the Black laws be repealed, and that the slaves of the French settlers be freed.

The friends of slavery attempted to make a slave State of Illinois. This could be done only by amending the Constitution. Accordingly the legislature, which contained a majority of members who favored slavery, adopted a resolution submitting the question to a vote of the people at the next election. The passage of this measure was

considered a great victory for the friends of slavery, who indulged in many triumphal celebrations.

But the opponents of slavery did not lose heart. There were still eighteen months before the election, and each party put forth every effort to gain adherents. Such an exciting canvass had never before been witnessed. Every one became engaged in the party strife. Families were divided; neighborhoods surrendered to the bitter warfare; personal combats were frequent. Every newspaper of the new State was ranged upon one side or the other. Papers were established during the campaign to which the ablest writers of their respective parties contributed. Pamphlets were distributed containing statistics for or against slavery. The "friends of freedom" organized "anti-slavery societies." Governor Coles contributed his entire salary, \$4,000, as a campaign fund. On election day each party turned out in full force. The lame, the halt, the blind, the aged, were assisted to the polls by their friends. When the votes were counted it was found that slavery had been defeated by 1,800 majority. This was the most exciting and important election ever held in early Illinois. Feeling in the matter speedily subsided. Six months after, it was difficult to find a politician who would admit that he favored the introduction of slavery into Illinois.

Outside the State, the contest over slavery raged fiercely. Slave-holders believed that discussion of the subject from the platform or in the newspaper should be prohibited. This was denying the right of free discussion and liberty of speech. These are two principles that have always been dear to the Saxon.

Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, was editing a religious paper in St. Louis. In the columns of the Observer, he fearlessly attacked the institution of slavery. A mob entered his office, broke his press to pieces, threw his type into the river, and compelled him to leave the city. Determined to remove to a free State, he went to Alton, purposing to re-establish his paper. Two other presses were destroyed by mobs, but his friends, now fully aroused, collected money with which to purchase a fourth press. The press arrived on the night of November 7, 1837, and was stored in the stone warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. The next night, news of its arrival having been circulated, a drunken mob, armed with guns, brickbats and stones, assembled and demanded the press.

Mr. Lovejoy and a few friends, who had also armed themselves, were gathered in the building. "It is my determination to defend my property," exclaimed Mr. Lovejoy.

"Shoot the Abolitionists! Tear down the house!" shouted the mob, and, suiting the action to the word, they began to break the windows and fire upon the building.

The men within returned the fire, killing one and wounding others of the mob. "Burn the building," shouted the drunken ruffians. Ladders were raised and a man quickly ran up and applied a torch to the roof.

Mr. Lovejoy, with a rifle in his hands, appeared and was shot down, pierced by five bullets. Thus died the first martyr to the cause of slavery in the State of Illinois.

Widespread excitement was caused by this tragic death. Papers came out in mourning. Public meetings were held in many places. Orators declared that Lovejoy had found

a grave in a free State; that the martyrdom of this representative of justice, liberty and free speech would kindle a flame, which years would fail to extinguish.

An institution known as the "underground railroad" existed in many of the Northern States. The engineers and conductors were people who believed slavery to be wrong. The road had its beginning on the banks of the Ohio River and its terminus in Canada. The passengers were escaped negroes who were conducted by night from one friendly family to another, where they were concealed during the day. Who the operators of this mysterious system were no one knew. But in nearly every community there lived some farmer or business man whose house was a refuge for these unfortunate beings. Levi Coffin was the most prominent of all the men who were engaged in assisting runaway negroes to Canada. He was born in North Carolina, but early developed such a hatred for the institution of slavery that he determined to live in a free State, and removed to Indiana. It is said that he sheltered more than a hundred fugitives every year.

The slave-holders began to complain that they were being systematically robbed, and that they should be protected. Accordingly Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law which made it a crime to assist a runaway slave. But instead of benefiting the slave-owner, the passage of this law raised a storm of opposition.

Thus the struggle against slavery continued. In Kansas civil war broke out. Preston S. Brookes, a member of Congress from South Carolina, became enraged at Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, for offensive insinuations contained in a speech delivered against slavery. He attacked

Senator Sumner on the floor of the Senate chamber, and beat him into insensibility with a heavy cane.

While few people expected to see slavery abolished, there were some, both among Whigs and Democrats, who believed that it should not be permitted to spread to new States and Territories.

Dissatisfied members from all parties united to form the Republican party, which was pledged to prevent the spread of slavery.

Abraham Lincoln had become noted because of a series of debates which he had held with Senator Stephen A. Douglas upon the political questions of the day. In an address before the people of Springfield, he used these words: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union will be dissolved, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

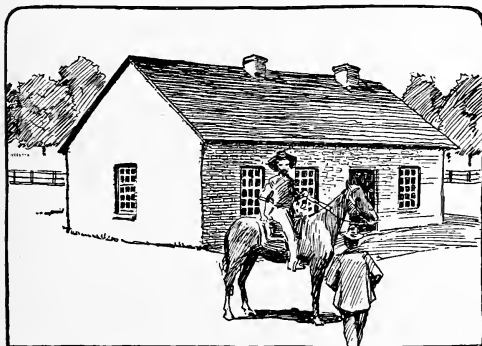
The election of Abraham Lincoln, the candidate of the Republican party in 1860, was followed by the great Civil War.

CHAPTER XVII.

OUR STATE CAPITALS.

When the Territory of Illinois was separated from Indiana by Congress in 1809, Kaskaskia, the most important commercial center of the region, was chosen as the seat of government.

The Territorial legislature held its sessions in a large rough building of uncut limestone, located in the center of the square. This venerable structure had been the headquarters of the military commander during the time of French occupancy. The lower floor of the cheerless struc-



FIRST CAPITOL.

ture was fitted up for the use of the House. The members of the council occupied a small chamber above where they performed their labors, gathered about a circular table. The vil-

lage of Kaskaskia continued to flourish as the capital of the Territory. It was the chief town of the region. Easily accessible to steamboats and post-roads, the large commercial firms had here their headquarters. It became the home of many statesmen and public men.

But when the members of the convention gathered to frame the first State Convention, they provided in this instrument that "the seat of government should remain at Kaskaskia until the General Assembly should otherwise direct." They also provided that this body should "petition Congress for a grant to the State of four sections of land for the seat of government," and if the prayer was granted that a town should be laid out thereon, which should remain the capital of the State for twenty years.

The land was to be situated upon the Kaskaskia River, and east of the Third Principal Meridian. The only reason for a change of location at this time was "a mania for speculation" and the hope that fortunes might be made by building a new town.

Carlyle, which had been laid out on the Kaskaskia River by two gentlemen from Virginia, was competing for the honor of location with a site higher up the river known as "Pope's Bluff." While the contest was raging, a hunter, named Reeves, appeared before the convention and declared that "Pope's Bluff and Carlyle wasn't a primin' to his bluff." His cabin was located still higher up the river at a point where the Third Meridian crossed the stream. The location was indeed beautiful. Under the shade of the gigantic trees, "former lords of the forest might have held grave council." The site was so commanding that the commissioners fixed upon the hunter's home as the location for the future capital.

Tradition relates that a wag who was present suggested to the commissioners that, since the Vandals were a powerful tribe of Indians, who formerly occupied this region, the name Vandalia would preserve the name of the extinct



race and also make an excellent name for the new capital. Accordingly the town site was called Vandalia.

A temporary State House of two stories was speedily erected upon a foundation of rough stone. Two men were paid \$25 to transfer the State records to the new capital. In December, 1820, they shouldered their axes and cut a road through the forest for the small wagon containing the valuable freight.

A little village sprang up, and when the new State House was burned in 1823 the citizens speedily raised \$3,000 with which to assist in erecting a new building.

In the center of the square, a commodious brick structure was erected, which answered well the needs of our early legislators.

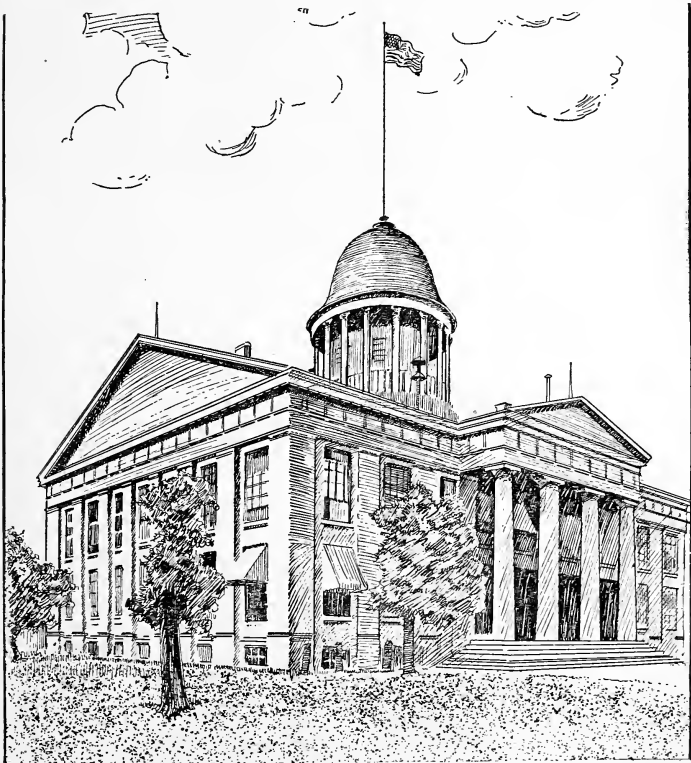
This building, in 1833, gave place to a more beautiful structure, which still adorns the city of Vandalia, and is used for the Court House for Fayette County.

Immigration was pouring into the rich farming lands in the central and northern portions of the new State. Long before the limit of twenty years had expired, agitation began for the removal of the capital from Vandalia, which had grown to be a beautiful little city.

In that early day before the introduction of railroads, when all travel was by stage or by horseback, the location of the capital at a more central point was of greater importance than it would be at the present time.

After much discussion the legislature passed an act requiring that the two houses meet on the 28th of February, 1837, at 10 o'clock, to select a suitable place for the permanent location of the seat of government, after the expiration of the Constitutional term at Vandalia.

Twenty-nine towns were rivals for the honor. The six whose chances seemed good were Illiopolis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Alton, Vandalia and Springfield. On the fourth ballot seventy-three votes made Springfield the choice of the convention. The success of Springfield was due largely to the able delegation, consisting of two senators and seven



THIRD CAPITOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD.

representatives sent to the legislature from Sangamon county. The delegation was known as the "long nine," because the combined height of its members was fifty-four feet. Abraham Lincoln and Ninian Edwards were members of this famous delegation. These men, able, persistent and talented, went to Vandalia with the express determination of obtaining the location of the capital at Springfield. With this end in view they pulled together and voted as a unit on every question.

At this time almost every section of the State desired appropriations to improve rivers, construct railroads and lay out canals or public roads. "The long nine" took advantage of the situation. All axes could be sharpened upon their grindstone if in return delegates would vote for the removal of the capital to Springfield. The "log rolling" of the "long nine" continued throughout the winter, and resulted in final victory.

At this time Springfield was an ambitious village of 1,500 people, second in population only to Jacksonville. Its frame houses were poorly constructed; sidewalks were lacking, and the streets were often rendered impassable by the deep mud.

President Lincoln enjoyed telling this story of the town of which he was so fond:

Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State, one day received an application from a meek looking man, with a white necktie, for the use of the assembly chamber to deliver a course of lectures.

"May I ask," said the Secretary, "what is to be the subject of your lectures?"

"Certainly," was the reply, with a very solemn expres-

sion of countenance, "it is on the second coming of our Lord."

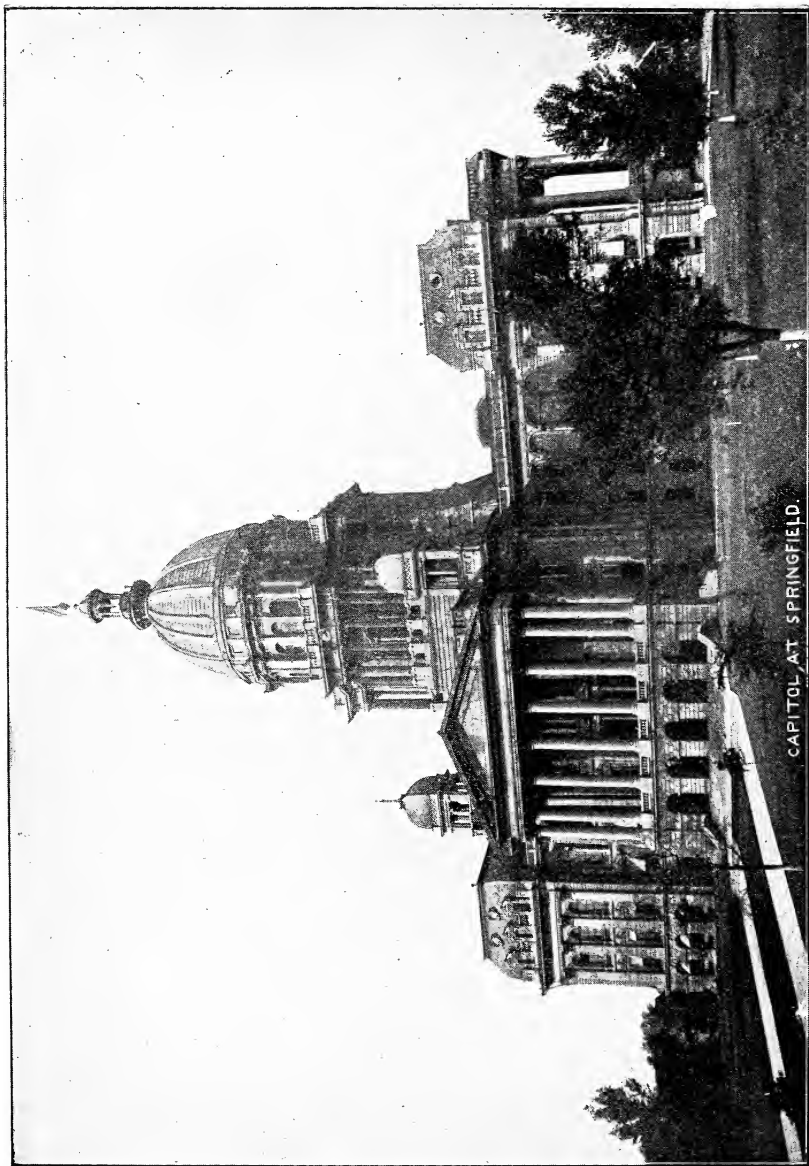
"It is no use," said Campbell, "if you will take my advice you will not waste your time in this city. It is my private opinion that if the Lord had been in Springfield once, he would not come the second time."

The corner-stone of the new State House, which was to be built in the center of the village, was laid with much ceremony July 4, 1837. The building, which cost \$200,000, was greatly admired for its beauty, and was considered large enough to meet the needs of the State for many years.

The advancement and prosperity of a State may be read in its public buildings. Before twenty-five years had passed, our State had outgrown its third capitol building, which is now the Court House for Sangamon County. Again did rival towns, especially Peoria and Decatur, bid for the tempting prize. Finally the citizens of Springfield donated "the Mather lot," a beautiful tract of seven acres, to which four acres more have been added. Upon this the State has reared a pile of architecture so rich and ornate in design, so ample in proportion, and so costly in structure, that the question of capital removal will probably never again be discussed.

The corner-stone was laid in October, 1868, and the entire structure was completed at a cost of \$4,260,000.

The opening of vast coal fields, the centering of railroads in the city, the establishing of manufactures, the energy and thrift of her citizens, has caused Springfield to grow from an inconsiderable village to an attractive and beautiful city, a fit home for our capitol, a fit capital for our State.



CAPITOL AT SPRINGFIELD.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NAUVOO AND THE MORMONS.

Some time between the years 1820 and 1825, a minister, by the name of Solomon Spaulding, conceived the idea of publishing, in the form of a religious romance, his belief as to the origin of our American Indians. He believed that they were the descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

The manuscript of this book, under the title of "The Book of Mormon," was sent by the author to a printing house. In this printing house Sidney Rigdon worked as a journeyman printer. The manuscript disappeared from the office, and, shortly after, Sidney Rigdon, giving up his printer's trade, became an itinerant preacher in the State of New York.

About this time a man named Smith had moved from Sharon, Vermont, with his family, to the town of Palmyra, in New York. This man was a well digger by trade, and his wife a fortune teller. One of their boys, named Joseph, had inherited much of his mother's shrewdness and tact.

One day, while digging a well, Smith, the father, unearthed a peculiarly colored stone, semi-transparent and odd in shape. This the boy Joseph at once appropriated for his own use, and, duping the credulous around him into the belief that this stone had miraculous and divine properties, posed as a seer, and read from it hidden messages and revelations.

Sidney Rigdon, the possessor of the stolen manuscript, and the shrewd Joseph Smith, the owner of the mysterious stone, became acquainted, read the manuscript and decided to start a new religious sect, with a new creed, based on the "Book of Mormon," which the two impostors solemnly declared had been given to them by Divine revelation.

As with all new creeds or religious innovations, so with this, dupes and followers were not wanting, and in 1830 Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon, at Manchester, New York, established the first church of "Latter Day Saints," or "Mormon Church," as it was commonly called.

About the year 1833 we find the Mormons, led by Smith and Rigdon, establishing themselves in their new city of Nauvoo, in our State of Illinois. They called it the "Holy City of the Saints."

A special charter was secured for this new city, and Joseph Smith was elected its first mayor. A shamefully procured act of the State legislature had given the Mormon city the right to pass any ordinance it saw fit, provided it did not conflict with the provisions of the State and national Constitutions.

A mayor's court with extraordinary power was established, and a Nauvoo Legion, which was independent of the military organization of the State was authorized.

Smith established an order whose members were to be kings and priests. He organized a company of Danites or Avengers for his bodyguard, each man sworn to obey him as the voice of God.

About this time Smith received a new revelation from heaven. This new doctrine proclaimed that a Mormon

elder might marry any number of wives after the manner of Abraham and Jacob.

The governor of Missouri made a demand upon Governor Carlin, of Illinois, for Smith, who had escaped from jail.

A warrant was issued for him and he was brought before Judge Douglas, who found the warrant defective and released the prisoner. Emboldened by this success and fearful that their leader might be taken from them, the Mormon Council enacted a law "that no writ issued at any other place except Nauvoo for the arrest of any person in the city should be executed without approval endorsed thereon by the mayor." The result of this law was soon apparent. Robbers plundered houses and hastened to Nauvoo to escape justice.

Horse thieves fled to the City of the Saints, where they were protected by the mayor and the city council.

The Mormons now became unpopular everywhere. After the release of Smith by a Democratic judge his followers had returned to the Democratic party.

The Whigs realizing that they were lost to their party began to attack them through the columns of their papers. The Legion had been furnished by the State with 250 stands of arms and three pieces of cannon. These the papers magnified into many thousands of muskets and cannons.

The people, now inflamed, prepared to make war upon the Mormons, and the governor called out the troops. Before his arrival upon the scene, the entire militia of McDonough and Schuyler Counties had assembled at Carthage and Warsaw. The governor, fearful that the

Mormon leaders would be sacrificed to the fury of the people, obtained from the officers a promise that they would keep within the limit of the law in the discharge of their duties.

At the last moment the prophet, his brother and the leading Mormons surrendered and were taken to the jail at Carthage.

Several days after, the jail was broken into by a mob, and the prophet and his brother Hiram were killed. Thus ended the life of a man who, though coarse and ignorant, possessed many elements of leadership which enabled him to originate a movement that he was unable to lead to success.

As organized, the church consisted of three presidents and twelve apostles, who were abroad preaching Mormonism. Two of the presidents—Joseph and Hiram Smith—were dead. The third, Sidney Rigdon, proposed to seize the power.

Several revelations from the prophet confirmed him in his position.

He might have been successful but for an unfortunate revelation which commanded the wealthy to sell their possessions and follow the leader to Pennsylvania. The rich refused to obey and the poor were powerless to go alone. Rigdon became unpopular, and a fierce conflict arose between him and the twelve apostles, who had returned at the news of the prophet's death.

The apostles, with Brigham Young as their leader, now gained control, and sent missionaries everywhere preaching Mormonism and the martyred Joseph Smith. Everywhere they went they found ignorant and credulous people

who became infatuated with their strange doctrines. No other religion promised so much for so little.

Dupes and scoundrels, stupid and ignorant flocked into the fold of the church. The sect grew rapidly. In fourteen years their numbers had increased to 200,000.

Meanwhile the State had revoked the charter of Nauvoo and the Saints prepared for the journey to the promised land, where they hoped to live undisturbed.

In the spring of 1846 the great company began to depart, and after enduring many hardships arrived upon the shores of Salt Lake.

Of this region their industry soon made a garden. Here were laid the foundations of a mammoth Temple, which has been completed after many years of labor and the expenditure of great treasure. The city of Salt Lake grew up around it, and with passing years the church of the "Latter Day Saints" has grown in wealth and in the number of its people.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRANSPORTATION.

When Illinois became a State, in 1818, the only means of transportation available was the pack horse or mule and the heavy ox-wagon over the roadless prairies; the canoe, flat-boat and keel-boat on the rivers which crossed the State or formed a part of its boundary lines.

Immediately after its admission into the Union, immigration into Illinois increased astonishingly. Emigrants not only from the older States but also from foreign countries rushed within its borders, and, spreading over its northern prairies, reached the banks of the Mississippi or the wooded bottoms of the Illinois, the Okaw and the Sangamon.

Farms by hundreds sprang up; at first, the portions chosen for settlement were the wooded and watered sections, and here the woodman's ax made the clearing necessary for the farm. On this account the work of preparing land for cultivation was slow. Soon, however, settlers realized the value of the rich open prairie lands for farming purposes, and by the tens of thousands the acres were put under the breaking plow, and the tall wild prairie grass gave way to growing corn and waving wheat fields. Thousands of farms came into cultivation, and towns and villages innumerable were laid out and carefully surveyed. Lots in blocks and lots single were put at auction everywhere, until at last "the principal product of Illinois is town lots" became a common saying.

With so many towns, cities and villages coming into being, with the rapid development of farming industry, the problem of transportation naturally presented itself. How were the fast increasing crops to reach the markets, and how were the settlers to transport from the East and South the many things required in their new homes?

The first attempt to solve this all-important problem was made in 1836, when Illinois was eighteen years old. In that year a bill, recommended by Governor Duncan, was introduced into its legislature providing for a "system of internal improvements." This bill became a law on February 27, 1837.

It provided for the issue of over ten million dollars' worth of bonds to be used for the improvement of navigation on the Illinois, Wabash, Rock and Kaskaskia Rivers, and also for building several railroads, among which were lines from Cairo to Galena, Alton to Mt. Carmel, Peoria to Warsaw, Alton to the Central railroad,—another name for the Cairo and Galena line.

The first railroad, "the Great Northern Cross," was begun May 9, 1838, at Meredosia. Eight miles of track were completed, and the people, anxious to see the cars run, had a locomotive shipped by water from Pittsburgh. All the horses and oxen of the community were required to haul the huge machine up the river bank. This engine, the first ever seen in the Mississippi Valley, made its first run November 8th, 1838, with Engineer Joseph Field in charge and Governor Duncan and a party of his friends as passengers. This was only ten years after the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first one in the United States.

The railroad building under State supervision and the brilliant scheme of improvement so full of promise on the start, was doomed to failure. Due to dishonesty of contractors, to lack of business experience and to the greed of many, the proposed work under State supervision had to be stopped. The blunder of embarking upon an undertaking without the necessary knowledge to conduct it successfully, was followed by a still greater blunder, that of disposing of what transportation property the State owned with such haste that hardly anything was realized. This can be given as one instance: The Meredosia Railroad completed to Springfield at an actual expense of one million dollars, was sold at auction to Mr. Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield, for \$21,100.

Railroads, nevertheless, were indispensable for the successful development of the State, and what had not been accomplished by the State itself was to be carried successfully through by private enterprise or by private enterprise with State aid.

In the years 1835 and 1836 the charters for the Chicago and Eastern and the Chicago and Galena Railroads were granted.

The most important lines were those constructed under a State grant of every even alternate section fifteen miles from and east and west of the railroad bed.

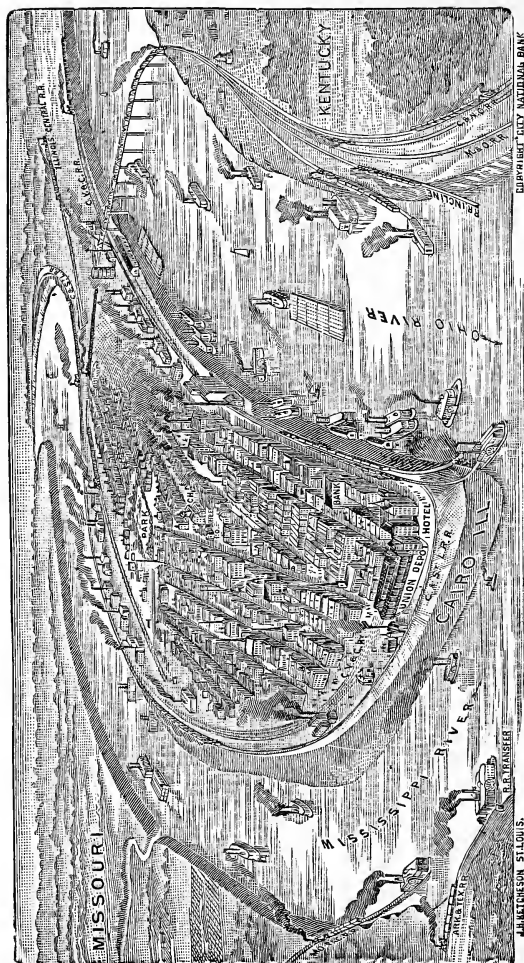
The roads built under this important grant are the lines of the present Illinois Central Railroad Company, which run from Dubuque, Iowa, through Galena and Freeport south to Cairo, and from a junction of this line near the city of Centralia, a branch of 252 miles, to Chicago.

Besides the land by alternate sections the company

secured a right of way the whole length of these lines, two hundred feet in width, and, in return for these cessions from the State, it agreed to pay into the State treasury, in place of the usual taxes, seven per cent of its gross earnings. This percentage has already made an annual income for the State of over \$650,000.00. This road company, since 1865,—now building branch lines of its own, now purchasing weaker lines already built, and afterwards reaching outside of the State,—has so enlarged its system that its engines run into its own stations at New Orleans on the shores of the Mexican Gulf, use the joint tracks of the great Union station at St. Louis, haul across the State of Iowa the farm products of the Hawkeye tillers of the soil, and from the Badger State of Wisconsin the output of its many sawmills and dairy and stock farms.

While the Illinois Central was pushing the construction of its tracks to reach the southern end, the Ohio and Mississippi was opening one of the most important trunk lines in the State reaching from Cincinnati, in Ohio, to St. Louis on the Mississippi River, and crossing the State of Illinois east and west about 125 miles north of Cairo. This, the extreme southern city of our State, is built on a "delta" formed by the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It was named Cairo after the ancient Egyptian city, built on the delta of the Nile, and, on that account, the section of the State bounded on the east and west by the two great rivers which meet at Cairo, and on the north by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, was naturally nick-named Egypt.

The city of Cairo is full of interest on account of its topography. At Cairo one of the most important military



BIRDSEYE VIEW CAIRO, ILL.

posts was established, during the Civil War in the sixties. Here it was that General Grant began his noted career as a successful commander, and from her wharves were embarked the gallant troops which reduced Forts Donelson and Henry. The Illinois Central Railroad has spent much money on its approaches to the Illinois Egyptian city, and across the Ohio it has built one of the most massive bridges to be found on the continent. Once nothing but a marsh and a bog, the land on which the city now stands has been made safe only after millions of expense in filling and in mural protection against the periodical overflow of the two mighty rivers which almost encircle her.

One by one railroads have been built, until Chicago and Peoria have become railroad centers and terminals second to none. Almost every town or city within the borders of the State has been connected by rail, and Illinois to-day has more miles of operated railroads than any other State in the Union.

The Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Vandalia line, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Ohio, Bloomington and Western, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Jacksonville and Southeastern, the Wabash, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Cairo Short Line, the Mobile and Ohio, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis,—these are some of the prominent railroads which, with more than forty others, have laid their tracks within the borders of the State, and, with their telegraphic lines, have made a perfect network over its varied and fertile surface.

With the use of electricity as a motive power, Illinois has not been outstripped by any of its sister States. From East St. Louis east, from Chicago in every direction, out of and about every one of its large cities, the electric railroads have their trollies stretched, and cars, lighted and heated and moved by that mysterious agent, are everywhere seen hurrying and carrying the busy to and from their daily tasks.

Only sixty-three years since the State was without a railroad! Only sixty-two years since the first engine was seen, by the wondering settlers, on the banks of the Illinois. Only sixty years since the State made its grant to the Illinois Central Company.

In these sixty years the enterprise of its citizens has made it possible for them to reach any portion of the great State with greater ease and comfort and in less time than in 1835 they could travel a score of miles.

From Chicago, Cairo,—365 miles away,—is reached in less than eight hours and a half. In 1835 it would have taken double that number of days. St. Louis is reached in less than eight hours from Chicago. In 1835 the trader made the trip in nineteen days! The ox-cart is gone, the pack-mule is no longer seen, and even the horse is fast being superseded by steam and electricity in the rushing, growing life of the State. Wonderful, indeed, is the transition from ox-cart to trolley.

CANALS.

So far we have dealt with overland transportation; but no less important and, according to some, far more im-

portant, on account of its cheapness, is the transportation which waterways afford.

The States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland had built numerous canals. It was, therefore, perfectly natural that the early settlers of Illinois should also think of constructing them. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, directed the attention of Congress to the importance of building a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with Lake Michigan.

Others took up the project, and finally a Congressional Act was passed authorizing "the State of Illinois to open a canal through the land to connect the Illinois River with Lake Michigan." The land for ninety feet on either side was granted to the State.

Four commissioners were appointed, who employed civil engineers to compute the probable cost of construction. Their estimate was \$700,000.00, and the State proceeded with the work until \$1,500,000.00 had been spent with little progress. Work was suspended until the Illinois members in Congress succeeded in having passed by that body an act granting to Illinois "for the purpose of aiding her" to complete the work, the alternate sections of public land for five miles on each side of the canal, along its entire route, amounting to 2,243,323 acres. A large force of men was employed, Chicago and Ottawa were laid out, and, at the end of twelve years, the work was completed. The canal was sixty feet wide at the ground level, thirty-six feet at the bottom, and six feet in depth. Five feeders furnished the water supply, twenty-five bridges spanned it, seventeen locks were used in lifting and lowering boats,

and a steamboat harbor was built where the canal joins the Illinois River.

On April 16, 1848, the canal boat General Thornton, gaily decked, made the first journey, of one hundred miles, on the waters of the completed Illinois and Michigan Canal, the citizens of La Salle and other towns along its route, as well as those of Chicago, celebrating the event.

In 1865, Chicago enlarged and deepened the channel, so that it might assist in clearing the Chicago River of accumulated filth. The large expenditure for this purpose was to be repaid from the future earnings of the waterway. But when the city was laid waste by the dreadful fire of 1871, the State promptly placed the entire sum expended in the treasury of the stricken city. Since its completion, in 1848, until 1887, the canal earned enough to pay for the expense of building it, and \$2,000,000.00 besides.

In 1882 the canal was, by legislative action, made a national waterway and placed under control of the United States Government. Extensive improvements on the Illinois River for the promotion and development of commerce, an admirable passenger and freight steamboat service on the lakes, as well as on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, all combine in giving to Illinois excellent water transportation facilities.

CHAPTER XX.

ILLINOIS IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

When, in 1845, war was declared upon Mexico, and President Polk called for volunteers, the men of Illinois responded with enthusiasm. Everywhere strains of martial music and the oratory of public speakers rallied the people to the defense of the flag. While the quota from Illinois was only "three regiments," six were furnished, and many companies were refused. Colonel John J. Hardin commanded the first regiment, and Colonel William H. Bissell the second. These regiments assembled at Alton, and hastening southward joined the troops of General Taylor in August, 1846. The war was on in earnest. General Taylor's troops had already won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, fighting so bravely that a Mexican poet wrote these lines regarding them:

"Dark is Palo Alto's story;
Sad Resaca Palma's route;
On those fatal fields, so gory,
Many a gallant life went out.

* * * * *

On they came, those Northern horsemen,
On, like eagles toward the sun;
Followed then the Northern bayonet,
And the field was lost and won."

The Illinois troops, with those from other States, forming an army 4,500 strong, marched to Monterey and thence,

after a long delay, to Buena Vista (beautiful view), where they were confronted by an army of 20,000 men, commanded by General Santa Anna.

This army comprised the flower of the Mexican regulars and volunteers. Santa Anna was confident of victory. On the morning of February 22,—Washington's birthday,—he sent an officer to General Taylor with this message: "You are surrounded by 20,000 men, and cannot avoid being shot to pieces. I give you this notice, that you may surrender at discretion." "I beg leave to say that I decline to accept your invitation," replied General Taylor.

Where the valley was most narrow, with lofty mountains on each side, General Taylor formed his line of battle. The plain beyond had been cut into deep ravines by the mountain torrents. Captain Bragg's battery and the Kentucky volunteers were posted west of the little stream at the left of the plain. Washington's battery of eight guns, and the First Indiana volunteers, were stationed at Angostura. The First Illinois, under Colonel Hardin, and a Texas company occupied the remainder of the line, which was thus completed to the high ground of the plateau. Beyond them, extending toward the mountains, were placed the First Dragoons, the Second Illinois, the Second Indiana and the Arkansas regiments.

Up the valley came General Santa Anna with his 20,000 troops, expecting to sweep the Northern invaders before him.

Seeing the disposition of the American troops, he sent General Ampudia with his division to climb the mountain side and fall upon the left flank of the little army. At three o'clock the battle began, and continued on the left until the

going down of the sun. The Illinois men had never been under fire. As the balls began to come thick and fast the soldiers involuntarily ducked their heads.

"Steady boys. Don't duck your heads," shouted Colonel Bissell from the saddle.

At that moment, with a roar, a cannon ball passed so near - to the Colonel that involuntarily he stooped to avoid it.

"You may duck for the big ones, boys," Colonel Bissell laughingly exclaimed.

At dawn Santa Anna advanced his troops in three columns. All day the battle raged. The Mexicans on the left overpowered brave Lieutenant O'Brien, and compelled him to withdraw his battery. For some unaccountable reason the Indiana troops retreated in disorder.

The brave Illinois troops stood almost unsupported, fighting with Mexicans in front of them, upon their right, and a great cloud enfolding them upon the left. Their rifles flashed forth sheets of flame. The valiant Colonel Bissell saw that they must fall back, and gave the command:

"About face, to the rear! March!"

As though upon the parade ground the troops moved at the command of their officer, in whom all had confidence. Still back toward the Narrows our men were pressed, until now General Taylor, who had hastened from Buena Vista, took command. The batteries of Bragg and Sherman thundered forward, and began to pour grape and canister into the masses of the Mexicans. Again the cannons blazed forth, and the line at that point began to waver.

Upon the left Ampudia was put to flight by Colonel Jefferson Davis and his brave Mississippians. The Illinois troops, supported by the Kentuckians, started in pursuit. This was most disastrous to our brave men, for as they dashed into one of the deep ravines, the Mexicans, reinforced by 12,000 men, returned to the conflict, and gathering upon the edge, proceeded to shoot down the Americans like sheep. The only door of escape, the mouth of the ravine, was being closed by the enemy's cavalry when the welcome sound of Washington's battery was heard, and in a moment the well-directed shot of our batteries began to explode in the midst of the cavalry. Panting and breathless, those of our men who were left emerged from the slaughter pen and were reformed by Colonel Bissell.

The supreme moment of the battle had arrived. Cut down by our shot and shell, their lines broken by the unerring fire of our riflemen, the Mexicans streamed back over the plain, pursued under the shadow of the mountains, and the battle was over.

That night the Mexican army fled southward, leaving its wounded upon the field. The Mexican nuns ministered to Americans and Mexicans alike. It was the conduct of these noble women that inspired the poet Whittier to write a beautiful poem, "The Angels of Buena Vista."

"Speak and tell us, our Ximena, looking northward far
away,

O'er the camp of the invaders, o'er the Mexican array,
Who is losing? Who is winning? Are they far or come
they near?

Look abroad and tell us, sister: Whither rolls the storm
we hear?"

“Down the hills of Angostura, still the storm of battle
rolls;
Blood is flowing. Men are dying,—God have mercy on
their souls.
‘Who is losing? Who is winning?’ Over hills and over
plain
I can see but smoke of cannon clouding through the moun-
tain rain.’

“Nearer came the storm, and nearer, rolling fast and fright-
ful on,
‘Speak Ximena—speak, and tell us who has lost and who
has won?’
‘Alas! Alas! I know not: Friend and foe together fall;
O’er the dying rush the living. Pray my sisters, for them
all!’”

The battle of Buena Vista, so fierce and so stubborn, was a turning point in the war. Upon this battlefield were buried the bodies of many Illinois boys. The noble Colonel Hardin fell in the ravine of death. His body was brought home by his men and buried at Jacksonville.

General Taylor refers to the services of the Illinois troops as follows: “The First and Second Illinois and the Kentucky regiments served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the First Illinois and Second Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning restored the confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. In the last engagement we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Colonels Hardin, McKee and Lieutenant Colonel Clay fell at this

time while gallantly leading their commands. Colonel Bissell, the only surviving colonel of these three regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion."

The Third and Fourth Illinois regiments, under the command of Colonels Foreman and Baker, were joined to the troops of General Scott. They took part in the storming of Vera Cruz, and after the fall of the place they advanced with the army against the City of Mexico. In the battle of Cerro Gordo, the Illinois troops greatly distinguished themselves, charging upon the enemy's line again and again.

The other Illinois troops did not reach the fields of battle, but the Fifth Illinois infantry, under Colonel Newby, was first ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and endured the hardships incident to a wearisome march across the arid plains to Santa Fé.

With the surrender of the City of Mexico the war closed, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. The result of this war was to establish the southern and western line of Texas, and to give to the United States a vast region, from which have been formed California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Utah, an area of country greater in extent than the original thirteen States.

*Joanna E. Diefert,
Chicago, Ill*

CHAPTER XXI.

LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS.

Early in the spring of 1830, a large covered wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen, was driven through the woods of Indiana by a tall, strong young man, who carried a long whip with which to guide his ox teams.

This young man was Abraham Lincoln, who had removed with his father's family from Kentucky, when but a lad of eight, and had grown up among the hills and woods of Southern Indiana. And now, at the age of twenty-one, he was setting out with his father's family to help them establish a new home in Illinois. The wagon contained all the possessions of the Lincoln family. The journey through the muddy forest roads and across swollen streams was hard and long. None of the kind frontiersmen with whom they stopped imagined that the rough, ungainly young man who drove the oxen would some day become the first citizen of Illinois and the greatest man of his time.

At the end of fifteen days the little company reached the Sangamon River, ten miles south of Decatur, where a farm was chosen and a log cabin built.

Abraham Lincoln was now his own master, but he remained at home until his father was well settled. He and his cousin, John Hanks, built a barn, cleared and plowed fifteen acres of land, which they fenced with rails split from the tall timber that grew on every side.

Young Lincoln needed new clothes, but no member of the family had any money. A few miles from the Lincoln cabin lived Mrs. Miller, a thrifty woman, who owned a flock of sheep, and from their wool wove strong, homespun cloth, called "jeans." Lincoln bargained with this woman for a pair of trousers, promising to make four hundred rails for every yard of cloth used in the garment. The clothing was furnished, and in payment for them the young man split fourteen hundred rails.

As he was no longer needed at home, Lincoln and his cousin John started out to shift for themselves.

They engaged with a man named Offutt of Beardstown to take a flat-boat and cargo to New Orleans.

With the opening of spring they repaired to Springfield, only to learn that although the cargo was ready, no boat could be obtained. Lincoln at once proposed to Mr. Offutt that John Hanks and himself would build a flat-boat if he would pay them twelve dollars per month. The offer was accepted, and the two men went to old Sangamon, seven miles northwest of Springfield. Here upon the bank of the river they felled trees, hewed them into shape, and in due time carried Mr. Offutt's cargo in safety to New Orleans.

While at Old Sangamon Lincoln captured the entire village with his entertaining stories and quaint jokes. It required only four weeks to build the boat, but in that short time the awkward, good-natured young man made friends who remembered him through life. A man named Roll, who helped young Lincoln upon the flat-boat, relates that in appearance "he was a tall, gaunt young man, dressed in a suit of home-spun jeans, consisting of a roundabout

jacket, waist coat and breeches, which came to within about four inches of his feet and were generally stuffed into the tops of his rawhide boots. He wore a soft felt hat, which had at one time been black, but now, as its owner dryly remarked, "it had been sunburned until it was a combine of colors."

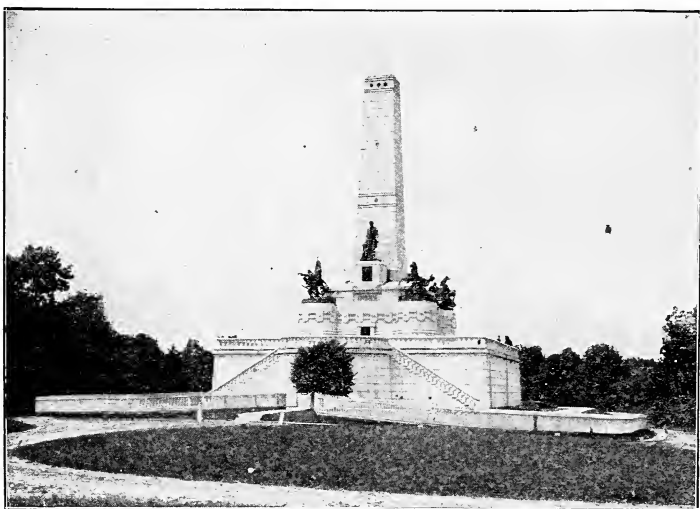
Near the village was a whittling log, where the "men folks" were in the habit of meeting at noon and after work was finished. The log had been peeled of its bark, and upon it the men sat and whittled as they talked, just as our grandmothers used to chat over their knitting.

Mr. Roll tells us, "So irresistibly droll were Lincoln's yarns that whenever he'd end up in an unexpected way, the boys on the log would whoop and roll off." During this month of story telling the log became polished by frequent use, and thereafter, until it crumbled to decay, was known as "Abe's log." The inhabitants of the little village watched with regret the departure of the interesting story teller.

A few miles below old Sangamon was the little village of New Salem, where a mill had been erected and a dam built across the river. Upon this dam Lincoln's flat-boat stuck and hung with its bow high in the air. The people lined the bank, and in a good-natured way shouted suggestions to the men in the boat, but they soon discovered that their advice was unnecessary. Lincoln unloaded a portion of the cargo, bored a hole in the bottom of the boat to let out the water, tilted up the stern, and to the astonishment of the crowd the craft slid over the top of the dam and floated in the deep water below. The cargo was reloaded, and Lincoln and his companion continued their journey.

Mr. Offutt was so pleased with the result of the New Orleans trip that he offered young Lincoln a position in a store he was planning to open at New Salem. When the young man arrived months after to take his place the people still remembered the strapping fellow who was "such a master boatman."

Lincoln employed his leisure time at the store in reading



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD.

and study. He wished to know something of English grammar, and learning that a book on the subject was owned by a man who lived eight miles away, he walked the distance and borrowed the volume. With the assistance of the village lawyer he mastered the contents of the book and greatly improved his language.

When he wished to speak on any subject it was his habit to go off alone and put his thoughts into clear, simple words. This habit of careful thinking and speaking proved of great value to Lincoln in after life.

In the vicinity of New Salem lived a number of wild, reckless young men, who were in the habit of challenging any new comer to wrestle or fight. They went by the name of the "Cleary Grove Boys," and resolved to test Lincoln's strength, of which Mr. Offutt had frequently boasted. The strongest of them, Jack Armstrong, challenged the young man to wrestle, and as he could not well refuse, he consented to the match. Jack's friends soon discovered that their champion was no match for Lincoln, and pressing close they attempted to lend assistance by sly kicks and blows. This angered the young man, and seizing Armstrong by the throat, he choked him until he was black in the face. Seeing that Lincoln was fully aroused and possessed of the strength of a giant, they avoided provoking him further. This evidence of his pluck and strength had the effect of causing these rough young men to become his ardent admirers.

At another time, when some women were trading in the store, a rough bully came in and began to use profane language. Lincoln ordered him to leave, and was at once challenged to fight. As soon as his customers had been waited upon, he followed the ruffian into the street, threw him down, and rubbed smartweed into his eyes until the cowardly fellow begged for mercy.

Lincoln's reputation for good nature, strength and courage was now well established. He had no further trouble

with the young men, and often acted as peacemaker between them.

By his honesty and integrity he won the confidence of every one. In making change for a customer, a woman who lived several miles from the little village, the young man took a "flip"—six and one-quarter cents—more than was due the store. Upon discovering his mistake he walked the entire distance to her home to return the money.

At another time he used the wrong weight in measuring tea for a woman. After she had gone he found that she should have received two ounces more. That night after the store had been closed and the shutters put up he carried the tea to the woman.

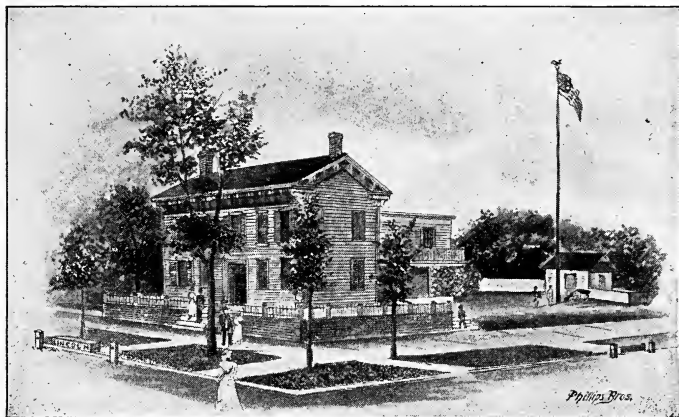
In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out, and Lincoln, with many other young men, volunteered to fight against the Indians. When the company in which he had enlisted was called upon to choose a captain, three-fourths of the men walked over to Lincoln, thus designating him as their choice.

At the close of the war Lincoln was in Southern Wisconsin, and in company with a friend started to walk back to Illinois. At Peoria they secured a skiff, and in it continued their homeward journey. Reaching Havana the young men walked across the country to their home at New Salem.

Lincoln soon purchased a grocery store, but having as a partner a reckless young man, the store accumulated many bad debts, and before very long "winked out." He was many years in paying the debts contracted by this unfortunate venture, but in the end canceled all the obligations contracted by himself and his partner.

Next he became postmaster, and having little to do, distributed the mail from house to house, carrying the letters in the crown of his hat.

He was appointed deputy county surveyor, but never having studied the science of surveying, he applied himself to the subject, and with the aid of the village schoolmaster, obtained a fair knowledge of the work. The people of Petersburg are proud of the fact that Abraham Lincoln laid out their town.



LINCOLN'S HOME IN SPRINGFIELD.

By his strict honesty, amusing stories and charming good nature, he constantly widened the circle of his acquaintances and won favor with the people. When a man was to be chosen to represent them in the Legislature they naturally thought of Abraham Lincoln.

He was duly elected, but being too poor to pay his stage hire, he walked the entire distance, nearly one hundred

miles, to take his seat in the State Legislature at Vandalia. When Lincoln was in the store at New Salem he had taken up the study of law, and now he devoted himself to the work so earnestly that in 1837 he was ready to settle at Springfield and begin the practice of law. All these years he had been winning the affection and confidence of the people. When it was known that he had become a lawyer his services were much sought after.

In those days lawyers, in attending court, rode on horseback from county to county. One day, while riding in company with other lawyers, Mr. Lincoln, who was dressed in a new suit, noticed a pig fast in the mud. He knew if he went to its rescue his clothes would be ruined, but he was so kind-hearted that the picture of poor piggie haunted him, and he could not get it out of his thoughts. After riding two miles he turned his horse's head and returned to the mud puddle. Hitching his horse he waded into the mud, and seizing the squealing pig by the legs and tail, brought him safely to dry land.

Mr. Lincoln had served the people so faithfully in the State Legislature, and had won such distinction as a speaker and debater, that in 1846 the people elected him to Congress. Here he came in contact with the greatest men of the nation.

At this time the question of slavery was beginning to attract the attention of the whole people. The Southern States, in which were many slaves, were desirous of making slave territory of all the land that had been obtained from Mexico. Many people in the North believed that no slaves should be permitted in this new region. From this time on men began to range themselves upon one side or the

other of this great question, and a new party, the Republican, was formed by the men who believed that slavery should be extended no farther.

Mr. Lincoln believed that slavery should not be brought into the new territory. His wonderful speeches on this subject were listened to or read by many people, and made him more famous than ever. In company with Senator Stephen A. Douglas, who was a Democrat, Mr. Lincoln made a tour of the State, holding joint debates at a number of places. Everywhere thousands of people



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

turned out to hear the speakers, and the question of "slavery" and "State Rights" became more prominent than ever before.

The Republican party was becoming stronger every year, and when its delegates met at Chicago, in 1860, to select a candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was chosen. During the convention some men carried to the platform a number of rails that he had split when a young man, and the delegates cheered themselves hoarse at the sight.

From this time forward Abraham Lincoln becomes a great character in our nation's history.

His election to the Presidency precipitated the Civil War, with its four years of bloodshed and sorrow. During those trying times President Lincoln managed the affairs of the nation with consummate wisdom.

On the eve of taking up the work of his office for a second term he uttered these noble words:

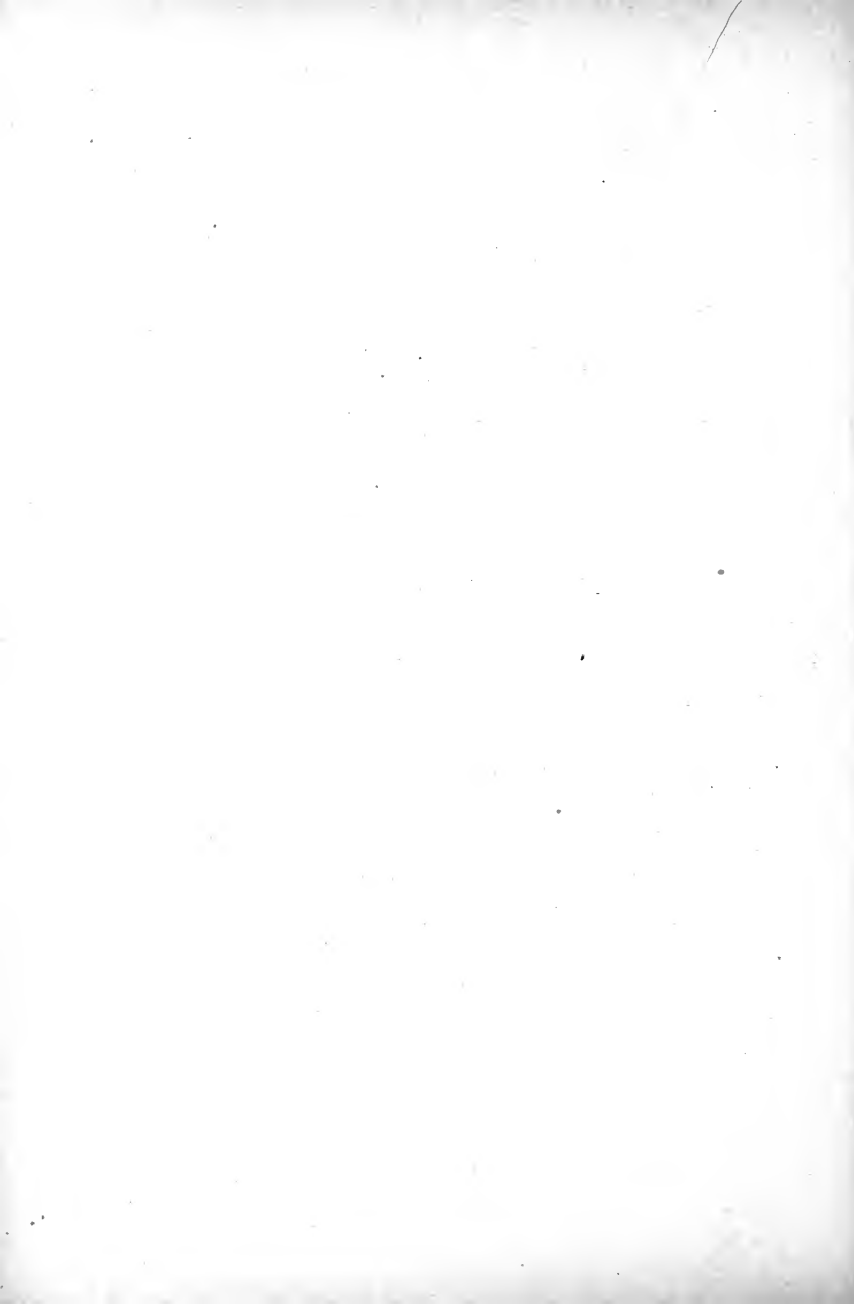
"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

With one stroke of his pen he gave the slaves their freedom, and when our great armies had brought victory to the North and peace to the nation, it seemed that the great work of Abraham Lincoln had been accomplished. And so it proved, for five days after the surrender of the Confederate army, on the evening of April 14th, as the great war President sat in Booth's Theatre, he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, the actor.

An entire nation—North and South—bowed in grief, and

from every part of the world poured in messages of sorrow. The humble "rail-splitter of Illinois" had taken his place among the great and honored dead of the world.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD



CHAPTER XXII.

ILLINOIS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Our prolonged struggle for the preservation of the Union has taken its place in history among the great wars of the world.

For the numbers engaged, the valor displayed by the soldiers of both North and South, the issues involved and the length of time the conflict lasted, it has proven the most remarkable war of modern times.

Volumes have been written upon the part taken in this great civil duel by the soldiers from Illinois.

In all, our State furnished 260,000 men for the conflict. This places Illinois in the fourth rank, for, the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio excepted, she furnished more troops than any other. But in 1860 each of these States had many more inhabitants, and in proportion to her population then, Illinois furnished a greater number of soldiers than any other State except Kansas. One is almost tempted to claim that the war could not have been won without the aid of the brave men from Illinois, but this would be unfair to other loyal States. It required the united efforts of all, and every State deserves praise and honor. Illinois was peculiarly fortunate in furnishing many illustrious leaders.

First of all we must place our President, Abraham Lincoln, the one man of the nation to guide the country during its dark hour of conflict.



GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

Next to him stands General U. S. Grant, the greatest captain of his time. After these great men come a long list of illustrious generals, such as General Hovey, who resigned the presidency of the State Normal School to command a regiment of volunteers; Generals John A. Logan, John A. McLernard, Richard Oglesby, John M. Palmer, John A. Rawlins, John Pope, and a host of others, who added to the luster of Illinois by their valor and daring.

But these great leaders, of whom we are justly proud, would have been powerless but for the rank and file of patriotic men who left their harvests ungathered, their tools upon the work bench, their ledgers upon the desks, and marched southward to the inspiring music of war.

At Belmont, November 7, 1861, the Illinois troops under command of General Grant fought the first battle of importance. From here they marched against Forts Henry and Donelson. The taking of Fort Donelson was the first great victory for the North, and throughout the country a shout of thanksgiving went up.

Some of the Illinois regiments were nearly cut to pieces in this engagement, and the loss of officers was very great.

It was at this battle that General Grant gained the name of Unconditional Surrender Grant, by dictating the following message to the Confederate commander, General Buckner: "No terms but unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

In recognition of the valor displayed by the Illinois troops in this battle, a New England author wrote the following poem, which was published in the Atlantic Monthly:

"Oh, gales that dash the Atlantic's swell,
Along our rocky shores,
Whose thunder diapason swell,
New England's glad hurrahs.

"Bear to the prairies of the West,
The echoes of our joy;
The prayer that springs in every breast,
God bless thee, Illinois.

"Oh, awful hours when grape and shell,
Tore through the unflinching line;
'Stand firm, remove the men who fell,
Close up, and wait the sign.'

"It came at last, now, lads, the steel,
The rushing hosts deploy;
Charge, boys, the broken traitors reel,
Huzza for Illinois.

"In vain thy ramparts, Donelson,
The living torrent bars,
It leaps the wall, the fort is won,
Up go the stripes and stars

"Thy proudest mother's eyelids fill,
As dares her gallant boy,
And Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill,
Yearn to thee, Illinois "

* * * * *

One of the most daring deeds of the war was performed by General Benjamin H. Grierson, and his Illinois cavalry, during the siege of Vicksburg. Starting from La Grange, Tennessee, he swept through the entire State of Mississippi and part of Louisiana, burning bridges, destroying rail-

roads, striking Confederate outposts and damaging much property. He reached the Union lines in safety, having ridden a distance of 800 miles in sixteen days. The last thirty hours his men rode without eating or resting. So exhausted were the soldiers that they went to sleep in their saddles, and were only aroused by the sound of musketry. After a skirmish they would again relapse into sleep.

A record of Illinois troops in the war would recount weary marches and fierce battles in Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and other Southern States.

Illinois troops withstood the shock of the rebel hosts upon the bloody field of Shiloh; Illinois troops fought at Perryville and Corinth; Illinois troops contended at Chickamauga and climbed the heights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain; Illinois troops waited weary weeks in the trenches around Vicksburg, and shouted for joy when the city finally surrendered; Illinois troops fired the first shot at the battle of Gettysburg; Illinois troops marched with Sherman "from Atlanta to the sea," and took their place in the last grand review.

On the banks of the Mississippi, and where the Tennessee ripples over its rocky bed; in the valleys of the Southern mountains, and by the waters of the Gulf, along the track of the marching hosts, may be found the resting places of thousands of Illinois soldiers who went forth to battle but never returned.

STAY AT HOMES.

While the great mass of men at the North were loyal to the Union, there were others to be found in nearly every community who secretly sympathized with the South. Be-

believing in the system of slavery, they would have "preferred the triumph of the South to the restoration of the Union with slavery abolished." These men interfered in many ways with the work of the war. Desertion was encouraged, resistance to the draft was advised, and some of them acted as spies for the enemy. A secret association was formed, known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." Members of this order, aided by officers of the South, even went so far as to plan the liberation of the Confederate prisoners held at Chicago and Rock Island. The scheme also included the burning of Chicago. But the authorities were warned in time and the attempt was frustrated.

To counteract the work of this organization, the loyal men formed a secret political society known as the "Union League of America." Organized first in Tazewell County in 1862, this order rapidly spread from State to State, and before the close of the war it had reached a membership of 175,000. This organization, a mighty influence for good, materially assisted the Union cause.

The work of the soldiers in the field was nobly assisted by the "stay-at-homes." Without patriotic men to carry on manufactures and railroads, harvest crops, till fields and provide for the women and children, the success of the North would have been impossible.

These men with their aid and sympathy, freely giving of their time and money, kept the flame of patriotism burning brightly, and made possible our glorious success.

When news reached Illinois of the bloody and glorious victory of Fort Donelson, Governor Yates, often called "the soldier's friend," accompanied by his staff, hastened to the field of battle to assist in caring for the sick and wounded.

A sanitary commission was established. Medical supplies and provisions were collected and distributed among the wounded in camp and hospital. The State also established hospitals at Peoria, Quincy and Springfield, to which many wounded were conveyed. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, the governor chartered a steamboat, and with nurses, physicians and supplies, hastened to the scene of conflict. His coming was hailed with joy by the suffering soldiers, many of whom had lain upon the ground for a week with their wounds unattended. The boat, loaded with those most severely injured, hastened to the Northern hospitals and returned with all speed for others. In this way thousands of our wounded soldiers were brought back to the State, where they were cared for by their relatives and friends.

Governor Yates remarked, "We must not let our brave boys think they have been forgotten, but follow them in their weary marches, with such things as they need for their comfort, which the Government cannot supply, and with messages of love and encouragement from home, wherever they go and at whatever cost."

Auxiliary associations, aid societies and soldiers' homes were established everywhere. Through these agencies thousands of dollars in money and large quantities of provisions were collected and distributed, the whole amounting to more than a million dollars.

THE WOMEN OF ILLINOIS.

The mothers and sisters of Illinois were foremost in every effort to lend aid, and give comfort. Scarcely had the smoke of battle cleared away when they presented them-

selves to nurse the wounded. At home they organized societies to knit stockings, pick lint for the wounded, and prepare delicacies and reading matter for their sons and brothers at the front. The efficiency of the home organizations was due largely to our heroic women.

The patriotic women of Galena, unable to enlist, determined to make uniforms for the first company that their town sent into the field. Accordingly they purchased the necessary cloth, employed tailors to cut the garments, and made them up themselves.

The ladies of many communities made the flags that were borne aloft as the companies marched to the war.

WAR SONGS.

Among the factors that contributed to the success of the Union cause scarcely any was more important than the many inspiring and thrilling songs that were composed and sung at that time, some of the best of which were written by citizens of Illinois. George F. Root of Chicago was one of the most gifted composers of war music. His songs, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "The Battle Cry of Freedom" were sung on every battlefield, and around every camp fire.

When the "emancipation proclamation" was issued by President Lincoln many officers took offense, and some were upon the point of resigning their commands. At about that time a glee club from Chicago came into the camp singing a new song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

"The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitor, up with the stars,

While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

The effect was wonderful. The words ran through the camps like wild fire. Every one took up the refrain.

"The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!"

From tent to tent sounded the harmony. All thoughts of resigning were thrown to the winds while the great army united in the mighty chorus.

The inspiring songs, "Brave Boys are They," "Kingdom Coming" and "Marching Through Georgia," were written by Henry Clay Work of Illinois.

From the pine woods of Arkansas, the swamps of Virginia, the mountain tops of Georgia and the bayous of Louisiana, ascended a chorus of song whose music thrilled the patriotic soul, and whose words recalled again and again the principles for which the boys in blue were risking their lives. These songs, simple in language and sweet in melody, touched the heart beyond the power of argument, recalling again the words of Andrew Fletcher, uttered two hundreds years ago, "Give me the making of the ballads, and I care not who makes the laws of a nation." One Confederate commander remarked, "I shall never forget the first time I heard 'Rally Round the Flag.' It was a nasty night, during the Seven-days fight; I was on picket, when just before taps, some fellow on the other side struck up that song and others joined in the chorus. Tom B. sung out: 'Good heavens, Cap, what are those fellows made of? Here we've licked them six days running, and now on the eve of the seventh they're singing "Rally Round

the Flag.”’ I tell you that song sounded to me like the death knell of doom, and my heart went down into my boots, and it has been an up hill fight with me ever since that night.”

A few days after the surrender of Lee, another Confederate commander who heard these songs sung by a Union quartette, exclaimed: “Gentlemen, if we’d had your songs we’d have licked you out of your boots. Who couldn’t have marched or fought with such songs?”

And so these stirring army songs, breathing a spirit of patriotism and loyalty, played their part in winning the war for the Union.

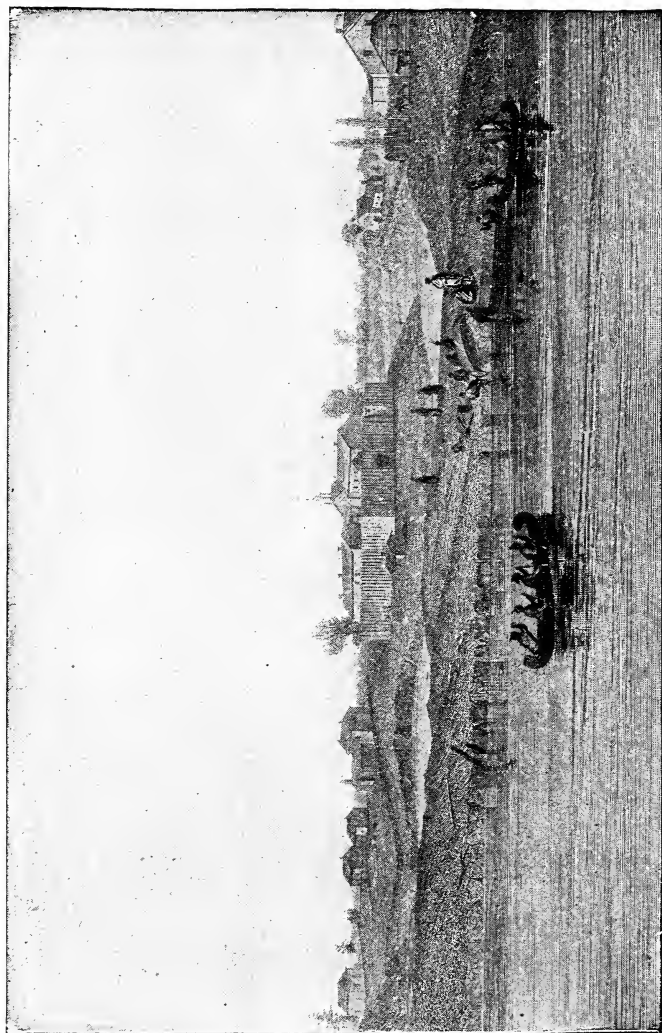
CHAPTER XXIII.

CHICAGO.

Fort Dearborn, which had been destroyed by the Indians in 1812, was rebuilt in 1816, and the settlers began to gather about it again. The Indian trader, John Kinzie, with his family, was the first to return, but until 1827 the number of families did not exceed eight. In 1829 the survey of the canal, which was to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, and the arrival of commissioners to lay out a town, mark the beginning of the great metropolis.

Then followed the official act of organization, authorizing the platting and surveying of the original town site. This embraced the territory which now lies between Madison and State, and Kinzie and Halsted streets. The map of the town, drawn by the first city surveyor, James Thompson, bears the date, August 4, 1830.

Chicago River, one and a half miles in length, is formed by the union of two small streams, which flow the one from the northwest and the other from the southwest. This peculiar feature naturally divided the town site into three parts, North, South and West. The cabins of the early settlers were reared upon the west side—known as Wolfe's Point. On the north side was built the Miller House, and on the south side was located a pretentious tavern, partly log and partly frame, kept by Mr. Elijah Wentworth.



VIEW OF CHICAGO IN 1821 TAKEN FROM NATURE BY HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

The prospect of obtaining work upon the canal attracted people to the new town, and in the following year Cook County, named for Daniel P. Cook, representative in Congress, was organized, and included, aside from its present territory, five other counties.

In 1830 Stephen Van R. Forbès taught the first school in a log cabin standing near what is now the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue. The first church service was held in 1832. In 1833 Chicago was honored with a weekly mail and post office. During this year an election was held to determine whether it should become an incorporated town. Twenty-eight men, the entire male population, were present at the polls. In the following year the levy for city taxes amounted to \$48.90, and a loan of \$60 for public improvements was negotiated.

In 1836, although the town had increased to more than two hundred voters, the State Bank refused it a loan of \$25,000.

The Legislature incorporated "the city of Chicago" in 1837, and on the first Tuesday in May the Hon. William B. Ogden was elected mayor.

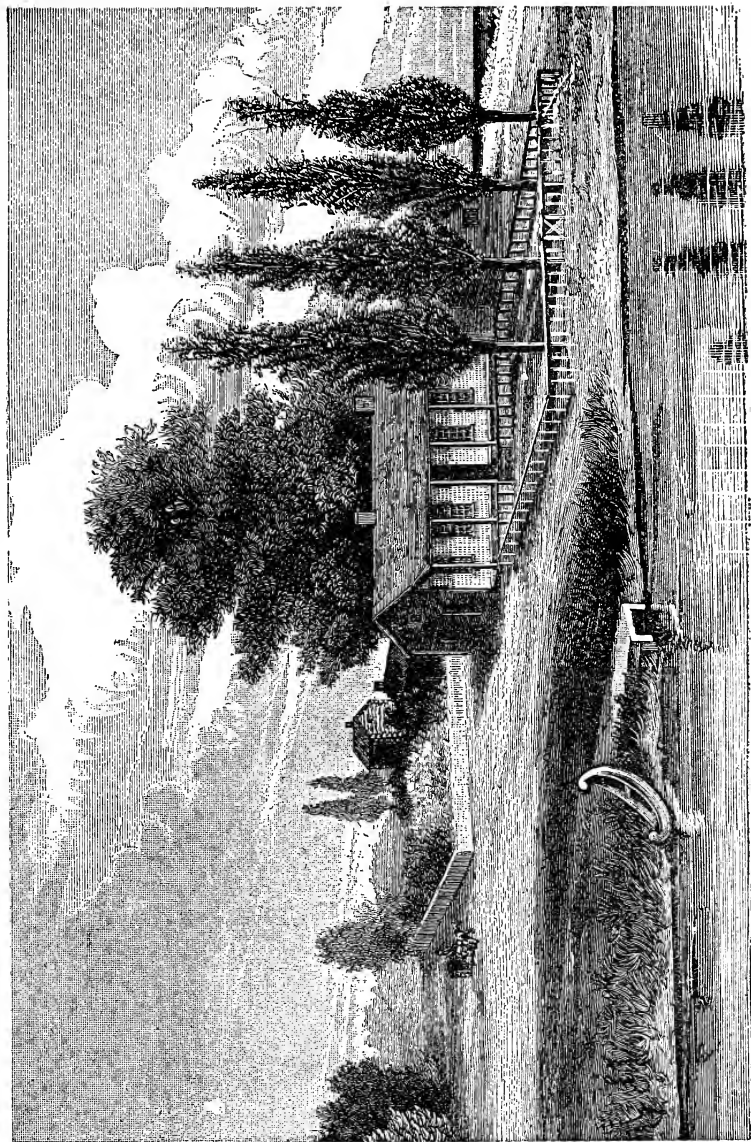
The census now showed a population of 4,179, and the people began to think seriously of making permanent public improvements. The altitude of the city was only a few feet above the level of the lake. Consequently there was no drainage, and after a heavy rain the entire surface was covered with water. Accordingly the city raised the grade of the streets several feet above the ground floors of the dwellings, filling in with clay dredged from the harbor, and the houses were raised to conform to the new level.

The enterprise and energy of the little city was shown by the method it pursued to obtain its water supply.

In 1839 a company erected a reservoir at the corner of Michigan avenue and Water street, and with a pump, propelled by a twenty-five horse-power engine, drew water from the lake and distributed it to the city through pipes made of logs, bored to carry a stream from three to five inches in diameter. But the little city soon outgrew this primitive system, and in 1851 another plan was devised. A new company made a crib of wood 20x40 feet, and sunk it in the lake six hundred feet from shore. From this crib the water was conducted to the lake front, where it was collected in a well twenty-five feet deep. Here a pump with a two hundred horse-power engine forced the water through the distributing pipes. Three stone reservoirs in different portions of the city were used for storing purposes, and a large tower at the engine house served the double purpose of chimney and reservoir. In 1862 one hundred and five miles of water pipe had been laid.

As early as 1860 Chicago was beginning to be a railroad center, and the commerce of lake and river was increasing immensely.

The growing population, at this time, numbering more than 100,000, required a better system of drainage. The sewerage of the city, the refuse of packing houses situated along the banks of the river, were all poured into the stream. As the current was always sluggish the Chicago River gradually became a dreadful nuisance. Complaint was also made that when the wind was in certain quarters filth was carried out to the crib, to be redistributed by the waterworks through the mains.



JOHN KINSEY'S HOUSE —First American Home in Chicago.

The water supply was purified in 1863 by the construction of a tunnel beneath the lake, through which pure water could be drawn. The new tunnel necessitated a monster crib, a powerful engine, and a stone tower one hundred and thirty feet high. These extensive improvements cost the city a million of dollars, and on their completion a great civic parade was held.

So successful had the city been in forcing a tunnel beneath the lake bed that the people resolved to tunnel the river for the purpose of facilitating business traffic, which was often impeded by the opening of pivot bridges which spanned the stream. In 1869 a tunnel, with a double driveway and foot path for pedestrians, was built under the river on the line of Washington street, connecting the South and West Sides. Two years after, a larger and better tunnel was forced under the main stream on the line of La Salle street, connecting the North and South Sides.

Pure drinking water was abundant, but the Chicago River was becoming more and more polluted. At length the city obtained permission from the Legislature to establish a continuous flow of water from the lake to the Illinois Canal by way of the Chicago River. At first it seemed absurd to think of making water flow up stream, but after many miles of solid rock had been excavated and the obstructing barriers torn away, the murky flood of the river began to move into the new channel, which henceforth was to serve as its outlet.

THE GREAT FIRE.

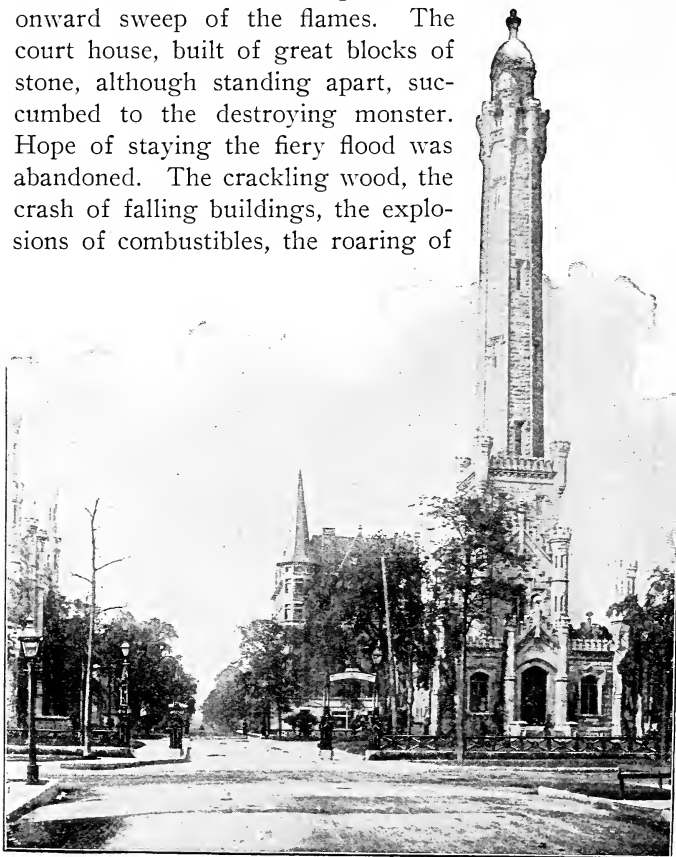
Chicago had grown to be a populous city of 300,000 people, and was the great distributing center for the Mis-

Mississippi Valley and the lake region. Its many large trunk railroad lines reached out their hundred arms to gather in the wealth of Southern and Western States.

The products of forest, mine and fertile soil were brought to her wharves by a thousand vessels. From her great warehouses and factories articles of commerce were sent to every land. The fame of her enterprising merchants and sagacious business men had become world wide. Her rapid growth had made her the marvel of the world. While her substantial business blocks were constructed of stone and brick, her many miles of outlying streets were lined with thousands of wooden dwellings. Suddenly she was overtaken by the most awful fire that ever devastated a community.

In the southwestern part of the city, amidst rude and inferior buildings, lived Mrs. O'Leary. Report has it that on the night of October 8th, 1871, she went out to milk her cow and carried to the shed a lighted lamp. The unruly beast, irritated by its mistress, kicked over the lamp, which exploded, and the ignited oil was scattered upon the straw and refuse. In an instant the shed was in a blaze, and the adjacent dwellings, dry as tinder, speedily caught fire. The flames spread to other buildings, and before the inhabitants realized the seriousness of the situation, the fire was beyond control. Fanned by a strong gale that was blowing from the southwest, the flames swept toward the center of the doomed city. Gathering in volume as it advanced, the fire fiend marched toward the Chicago River. Billows of flame and smoke rolled heavenward, casting showers of brands and sparks far in advance. The stately and sub-

stantial iron and stone structures in the business portion of the city crumbled and melted away like wax before its heated breath. The river proved a feeble barrier to the onward sweep of the flames. The court house, built of great blocks of stone, although standing apart, succumbed to the destroying monster. Hope of staying the fiery flood was abandoned. The crackling wood, the crash of falling buildings, the explosions of combustibles, the roaring of



WATER WORKS TOWER.

flames and the shouts of the people intermingled in an awful chorus that unnerved the strong and terrified the weak. The heat was so intense that water thrown upon the conflagration was licked up into vapor.

The desolation of the people was complete. A hundred thousand, rendered homeless by the flames, huddled to-



AUDITORIUM BUILDING.

gether upon the bleak prairies or gathered in open spaces upon the lake beach. Here young and old, sick and strong, vile and virtuous, millionaire and beggar, were drenched by the downpour of rain that followed the fire. Seventeen thousand five hundred buildings, covering 2,124 acres and

valued at \$150,000,000, had been swept away by the flames.

When news of the dire calamity spread abroad, the civilized world responded generously. Donations of food, clothing and money began to flow in upon the stricken city. Bureaus of distribution were organized, and contributions in money to the extent of \$7,000,000 were sent in. A special session of the Legislature reimbursed to the city the \$3,000,000 it had expended upon deepening the canal.

But the city, though in ashes, was not dead. The courage, self-reliance and ability of her citizens remained. With characteristic energy they began to rebuild their homes and engage in business. Massive business blocks, larger and more stately than those destroyed, lifted their heads above the waters of the lake. The destruction of the city by the flames did not astonish the world more than its later prosperity. The new Chicago grew more rapidly than the old, and in a few years it had become the second commercial center of the nation.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

When a site was to be selected for holding a great fair in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of America's discovery, the choice very properly fell to Chicago. Columbus landed upon the new world in 1492, but the preparations for the Exposition were upon so vast a scale that it was not formally opened until May 1st of the year following the anniversary.

Under the skilful management of an able and patriotic committee, Jackson Park, fronting upon Lake Michigan, was transformed into an enchanted land. Beautiful buildings arose upon every hand. Stately and appropriate

edifices were erected by the nations of the world and became headquarters for the foreigners who thronged the Fair. Congress appropriated ten millions of dollars to be used in various ways, and every State erected buildings in which were grouped the products of mine, forest, cultivated field and workshop. Treasures of art and science were gathered from every quarter of the globe and added to the



FIELD MUSEUM.

graceful lines of the enchanting picture. For six months the grounds and buildings were crowded with people from every land.

Coming, as it did, on the last decade of the nineteenth century, the "World's Columbian Exposition" was a fit

crown, not only for the expiring century, but for the four hundred years of growth and development which made possible the gigantic display of instructive and delightful wonders brought together within its portals.

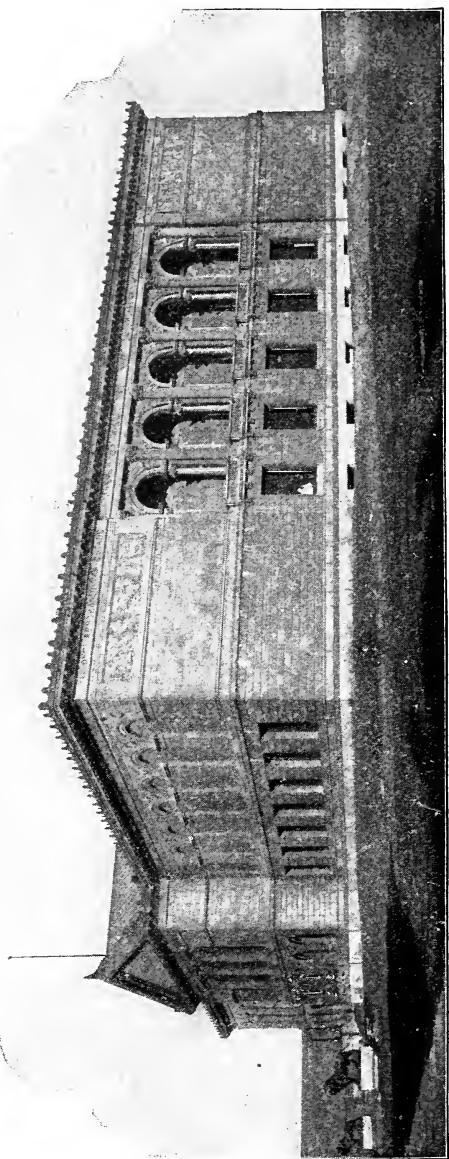
With the location of the "World's Fair" in Chicago the population of the city was greatly increased, and every succeeding year has added to the number of people already there. The system of drainage which was sufficient for hundreds of thousands was inadequate for millions, and it was found necessary to build the

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

This remarkable structure, which was finished at the beginning of the year 1900, is indeed a triumph of engineering skill. As has been mentioned before, the city of Chicago had, in 1865, deepened the Illinois and Michigan Canal so as to cleanse the waters of the Chicago River. If in 1865 such work was deemed advisable, in 1894 it became a necessity.

It is more than probable that in pre-historic times the Chicago River, as well as one or two others now obliterated, were outlets to Lake Michigan. The great canal then restores the ancient topographical conditions.

To accomplish this it was necessary to cut through the rocks and glacial drift to be found between Lockport and Chicago. It meant a cut twenty-eight miles in length and thirty-five feet in depth. This continuous depth makes the Chicago canal the greatest artificial waterway ever constructed. The flow is of over 360,000 cubic feet of water per minute. At Lockport the canal becomes a harbor or basin, about 500 feet in width, for the purpose of accom-



ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO.

modating the largest lake vessels. Seven years of time and thirty-three millions of dollars (\$33,000,000), with the employment of more than one hundred thousand men, are the figures given for the work accomplished. For a drainage canal thirteen millions of dollars (\$13,000,000) would have sufficed, but to this the city added twenty millions (\$20,000,000), that it might not only facilitate drainage, but become the terminus of a mammoth ship canal, which would reach the Gulf by the smaller navigable rivers and the Mississippi.

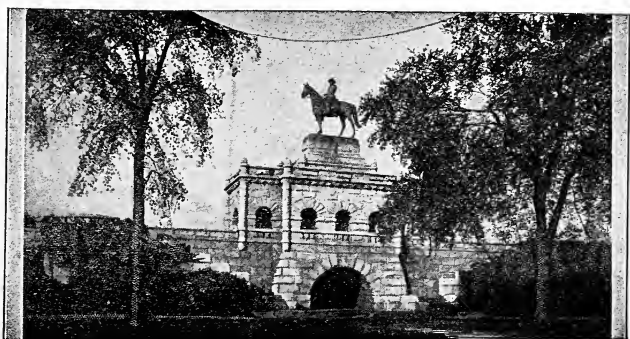
Its commercial value is as great as its sanitary worth. Through the canal to the Illinois and Mississippi and thence to the Gulf go the ships of Chicago. Chicago's enterprise has made her an Atlantic seaport.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

With her marvelous growth, Chicago has also provided a magnificent system of parks and boulevards. The six large parks and many smaller ones are connected by nearly seventy miles of boulevards, which form a wonderful drive-way through and around the city. In these beautiful drives and parks one can spend days apart from the crash and roar of the city's commerce.

Wonderful has been the growth and development of this metropolis, which was a despised hamlet when St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Detroit were flourishing towns. At the opening of the twentieth century she has outstripped her sisters, and stands to-day with her population of 2,000,000 people, the greatest grain market, the greatest live stock market, the greatest railroad center in the world. Though removed from the ocean, she is the largest ship-

ping port on the continent, and as a money center is second only to New York. Her citizens are truly proud of her advancement, and believe that the Chicago of to-day is only the foundation for the Greater Chicago of the future.



GRANT STATUE, LINCOLN PARK.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Every State provides for the confinement of its criminals and cares for its unfortunates. To this end Illinois has provided a beneficent and liberal system of State, penal and charitable institutions.

STATE PENITENTIARIES.

The rude log jails of the early days were insufficient to hold the many desperate criminals that were to be found upon the frontier. A penitentiary building was greatly needed, but the people were unwilling to endure the burden of taxation necessary to secure it. Fortunately, at this time, Congress ceded to the State 40,000 acres of land, the funds derived from the sale of which were to be applied toward the erection of a State prison. Such a building, containing twenty-four cells, was erected at Alton in 1827. But in a few years it proved inadequate, and the State erected at Joliet a building that would accommodate 1,000 prisoners. In 1860 the convicts were removed thither from Alton.

As the population increased, another similar institution was built upon the banks of the Mississippi River near Chester.

THE COUNTY POOR.

In nearly every county is to be found an almshouse located upon an ample farm. Here the poor or sick who

have no other home are kindly cared for. Charity is dispensed to others through the County Court or by the Board of Supervisors.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It was discovered that some of these dependent classes could be made self-supporting citizens by a careful system of education. To Orville H. Browning of Quincy, who had made an exhaustive study of the subject, belongs the honor of inaugurating a movement to establish an "Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." The school was located at Jacksonville, and opened on January 26, 1846, with only four pupils. As the work of the school became known its numbers rapidly increased, until at the present time, it is the largest school of the kind in the world. Here have been trained to lives of usefulness nearly 4,000 persons, who otherwise would have been a burden to society. The boys are taught typesetting, broom-making, carpentry and other useful trades. The girls learn to do housework, to draw, to paint and make many kinds of fancy work.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

No class of unfortunates appeals to us more strongly than the insane. Miss Dorothea Dix early applied herself to the bettering of their pitiable condition. This woman traveled over the State, speaking to audiences upon the subject, and enlisting the sympathy of the people. When the State Legislature met, she addressed to them an eloquent and convincing argument favoring the establishment of an asylum for the care of the insane. Accordingly, such a hospital was located on a beautiful stretch of prairie-land

a mile south of Jacksonville. From 1851, the year in which the first patient was received, the institution has grown and prospered. As the population of the State increased it became necessary to make provision for many more patients than could be accommodated at the Jacksonville Asylum. The Legislature, in 1869, provided for the erection of two other hospitals: One known as the Northern Home for the Insane, located on the banks of the Fox River, near Elgin; the other established at Anna. Although these hospitals are very large, in a few years the State was compelled to build another, which was located near Kankakee. This institution has attracted much attention, both at home and abroad. It consists of a large hospital building, surrounded by a number of detached cottages, which are occupied by the patients. The plan has proven so successful that it has been copied by the States of Ohio, Indiana and New York.

Notwithstanding the extensive provision made for this class of unfortunates, it became necessary to provide yet another hospital.

In the fall of 1898 this newest institution, located at Watertown, near Rock Island, opened its doors to receive invalids. Within three months it was occupied by more than six hundred patients.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Yet another beneficent institution had its beginning at Jacksonville. Samuel Bacon, a blind man, in 1847 opened a private school in that city for those who were afflicted like himself.

This gave the people the idea of a school for the blind,

and in 1849 a bill for the establishment of such an institution passed the Legislature. It was opened during the same year in rented buildings, and Mr. Bacon was placed in charge. The conduct of this school for many years has been wise and careful. Under the direction of the present Superintendent, Frank H. Hall, the fame of the institution has passed beyond the limits of our State and nation. Mr. Hall has invented a typewriter for the blind and other conveniences that have found their way into schools of this class everywhere.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

Several other charitable institutions should be mentioned. In 1875 the School for Feeble Minded Children, which had been an outgrowth of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Jacksonville, was removed to Lincoln, where it was provided with ample and beautiful buildings. This school, under the management of Dr. Chas. T. Wilbur and those who have followed him, has done a beneficent and noble work for this peculiar class of unfortunate people.

At Normal the State has established a "Home for the intellectual, moral and physical development of children whose fathers served in the Union army or navy during the war. The idea of founding this home originated in a "most patriotic impulse on the part of the people to fulfil the pledge made to the gallant soldiers who imperiled their lives on the field of battle during the dark days of the Civil War, that if they fell in the fight the widows and children should be cared for." This pledge is being sacredly kept by the State and nation.

In 1885 the General Assembly established a Home for Soldiers and Sailors. This institution, built at a cost of \$200,000, was located at Quincy. It has proved a boon to many a brave veteran who, without its comfort, would be compelled to spend his old age in poverty and want.

In response to a movement set on foot by the State Teachers' Association, the legislature in 1867 passed an act providing for the establishment of a Juvenile Reform School.

This institution is located at Pontiac. The first superintendent, George W. Perkins, was soon succeeded by Dr. J. D. Scouller, who performed efficient service for many years.

All these institutions, except the penitentiaries, are under the general supervision and management of a "Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." The wise and discriminating oversight of this Board has done much to increase the efficiency of our State charitable institutions.

It costs the State many millions of dollars to maintain these charities, but every State has within its borders such classes of people to be cared for. Scattered through the various communities, they would be a public charge. Gathered into homes and schools, where they can be given every comfort and the advantage of skilled service, the expense of their care and instruction falls uniformly upon the people of the entire State.

To all are extended comforts and advantages, while many, by learning useful trades, are taught to become self-supporting and useful citizens.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.

The Continental Congress which prepared the "Ordinance of 1787," wisely provided for a system of public schools for the Northwest Territory. The sixteenth section of every township was reserved to provide funds for the maintenance of public schools within said township. Two entire townships in each State were also set aside for the use of a "future seminary of learning" or university.

Thus generously did these early statesmen provide for the education of the children who were to be born in the territory north of the Ohio River. But it was not until many years after these lands had been appropriated that they were sold and the money was used for the purpose intended. As yet the entire territory was a wilderness.

The early French of Illinois established a seminary of learning at Kaskaskia in 1721. But this institution probably exerted little influence upon the community, for Governor Reynolds tells us in his "History of Illinois" that these happy people "had use for neither knowledge nor wealth, and therefore possessed not much of either."

The early American settlers of Illinois for the most part were ignorant and poor. Living in thinly populated regions, they gave little thought to the education of their children.

The first schools were held in the cabins of the settlers, and were taught by wandering teachers whose educational

qualifications were little above those of the people whom they served. Gradually, however, log school houses were built in many communities. The floors of these rude buildings were made of thin slabs called puncheons, which were hewn smooth upon one side. Often the entire end of the school house was taken up with a huge fireplace crowned with a chimney of sticks and mud. The desks and benches without backs were hewn from logs and a long thin slab served as a writing table.

Reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling constituted the course of study. In the same reading class could be found copies of the New Testament, Weem's Life of Washington or Franklin, and the Pilgrim's Progress.

The teacher usually went around the neighborhood with a subscription paper. His charges were from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per school month for each pupil. As there was little or no money in the new country, he took his pay in produce,—wheat, tallow, skins, wool or young cattle. If a single man, he usually "boarded around" in the humble cabins of his patrons. Before and after school hours he assisted in splitting wood, making fires or milking the cows. It is said that John Doyle, an Irishman, taught a school at Kaskaskia in 1778. John Seeley, who has been called "the first American school master of Illinois," taught in Monroe County as early as 1783. The first school house was built in 1811 at Shiloh in St. Clair County.

In this irregular fashion, public instruction continued during the early days of the pioneers.

The village of Upper Alton was the first to lead off in the attempt to establish a school sustained at public expense. The people set apart 100 lots, the funds provided

from the sale of which were to be applied "half for the support of the Gospel" and half for the public schools. In addition, a tax for the support of the schools was imposed upon the remaining real estate of the town. But no general effort was made to establish a public school system throughout the State until 1825, when the legislature passed an act whereby public schools, supported by taxation, were to be opened in all counties of the State. A majority of the public had never been taxed to support schools of any kind, and resented the idea of being compelled to pay the tuition of other people's children. The measure proved so unpopular that four years later the law was repealed and another substituted, which declared that no man should be taxed except by his own consent.

This was a hard blow to the public schools, but a tide of immigration friendly to education had begun to pour in from the East. The sentiment in favor of schools expressed itself in the founding of a number of

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

Dr. John Murray, in 1818, established a Baptist College at Upper Alton. McKendree College, at Lebanon, was planted in 1828, with Rev. (afterward Bishop) E. H. Ames as the first principal. Peter Cartwright, a noted Methodist preacher, was one of the prime movers in this enterprise. A movement to establish a school at Jacksonville was inaugurated as early as 1827. The result was Illinois College, formally opened in 1829. Julian M. Sturtevant, the first teacher, afterward became President in 1844. Dr. Edward Beecher became the first President in 1831.

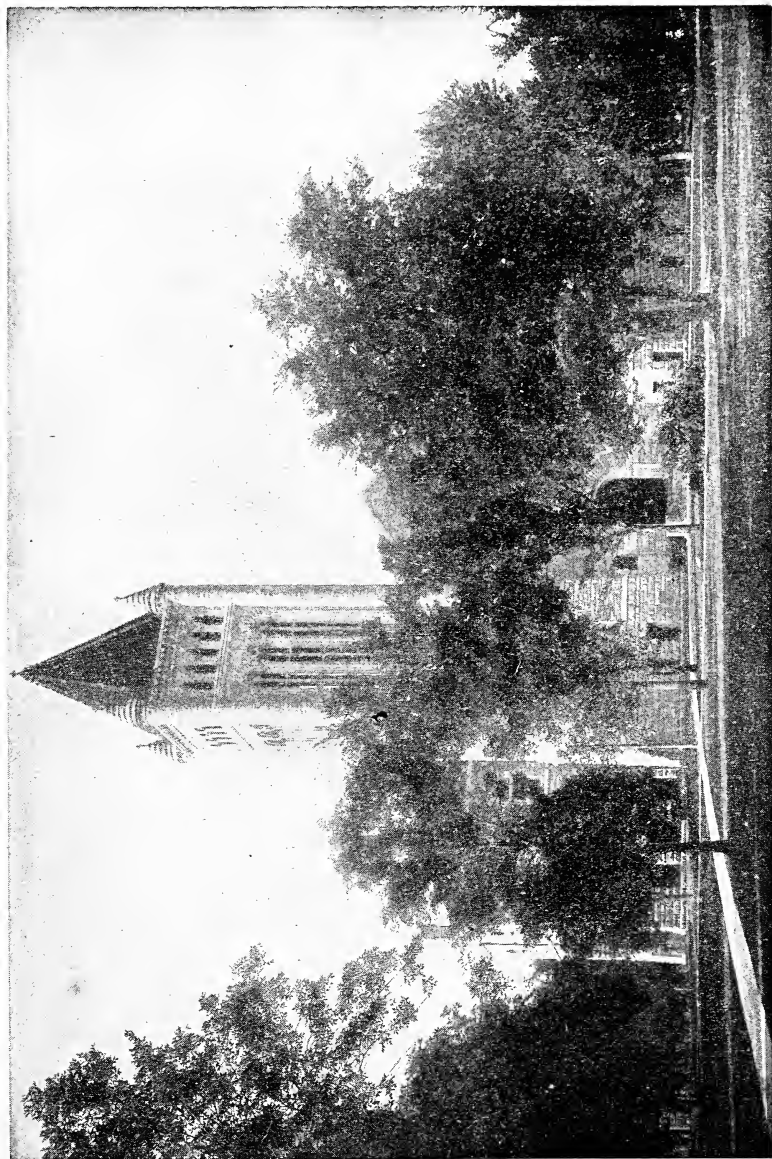
Within the twenty years that followed the legislation of

1825, most of the denominational colleges of the State were established. During this period a colony came from western New York with the intention of locating a college settlement in the new State. A tract of land near Knoxville was purchased for the purpose. In the midst of the colony lands Knox College was founded in 1837, and the town of Galesburg was laid out around it. The institution attracted to the new town people of sobriety, earnestness and refinement. Of all the communities that assisted in the upbuilding of "the great West," none performed a greater work or is deserving of more praise than the colony of Christian people which established Knox College.

Another institution worthy of mention in this connection is the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey. This school, the first seminary in the Mississippi Valley for the education of young women, was founded in 1835 by Captain Benjamin Godfrey. The first building was erected amidst the foliage of a primeval forest. To-day the work of teaching is carried on in a beautiful stone structure built at a cost of \$250,000. Its course of study was modeled after that of Yale College, and from the first it possessed a faculty of cultured men and women.

The influence of these schools upon the people of the new State can never be estimated.

Their students and graduates settled in every portion of the State, and as doctors, lawyers, farmers, preachers and business men did much to elevate the life and influence the opinions of the early settlers. It was no small task to convince the people that the paramount duty of the State was to give to every child the opportunity to obtain a common school education. Indeed, it was largely through



LIBRARY BUILDING, STATE UNIVERSITY.

the efforts of the teachers and friends of these denominational colleges that the present public school system was finally adopted.

There was held at Peoria in 1844 a convention of educators, which addressed a memorial to the legislature demanding the imposing of a general school tax and the establishment of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1853 the first State Association of Teachers met at Springfield, and the following year the legislature complied with this request. A school tax was imposed and Ninian Edwards became the first State Superintendent.

The advent of better teachers and improved school-houses announced the dawn of a new day. The citizens of Illinois are justly proud of the system of public education, which has done so much to advance the State to a front rank among the commonwealths of our nation.

The amount expended by Illinois for educational purposes is exceeded by that of New York alone. It surpasses that of Pennsylvania or Ohio, is more than twice that of Missouri, and is seven times greater than the amount expended by Kentucky.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The public school system having been fully determined upon, it became necessary to found a school where teachers might be properly trained. Accordingly, in 1857, the State legislature passed a law establishing a "State Normal University," "to qualify teachers for the common schools of the State."

The Board of Trustees selected by the legislature chose a site for the new school near Bloomington. Here the

buildings were erected, and around them sprang up the beautiful little city of Normal. The school entered at once upon a successful career with Charles W. Hovey as the first principal. It has performed excellent work for the cause of education, and has taken high rank among the other normal schools of the nation.

But our commonwealth is of great extent. In a few years a training school for teachers was demanded by Southern Illinois. In 1874 the "Southern Illinois Normal University" was located at Carbondale. This institution has done an important work for the public schools of Southern Illinois.

As the population increased, the State established other Normals at Charleston and DeKalb, and funds are already appropriated for still another to be located in the western part of the State.

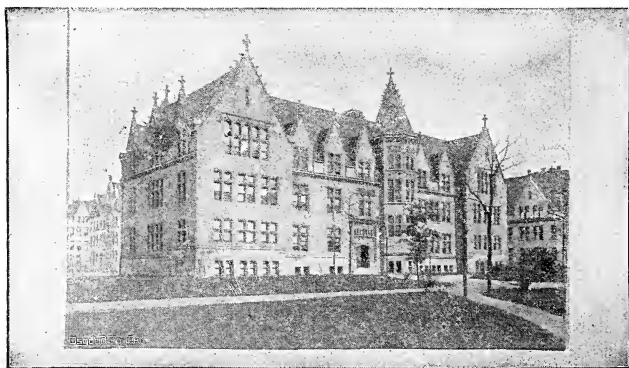
THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The crown of our educational system is the State University. The wisdom of the early legislators in granting many thousands of acres of land for the founding of a seminary of learning bore fruit in Illinois, when the State University was located between the cities of Champaign and Urbana.

Dr. John M. Gregory, of Michigan, was inaugurated president in 1868, but not until five years later was the main building of the school completed. Recently, beautiful new buildings have been erected; various departments of instruction have been enlarged and others added. To-day the Illinois State University compares favorably with the largest and best equipped schools of the nation.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

In recent years other schools and colleges have been established within the borders of the State. The phenomenal growth of the city of Chicago, with its libraries, art galleries and museums has attracted to its vicinity some of the best of these institutions, making Chicago the greatest educational center of the interior. The Chicago University, the Northwestern University, the Lake Forest University, and the host of theological seminaries, commercial and professional schools, add their beneficent influence to the educational forces of the State.



KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

1. SHADRACK BOND.....1818
Pierre Menard, Lt. Gov.
2. EDWARD COLES.....1822
Adolphus Hubbard, Lt. Gov.
3. NINIAN EDWARDS.....1826
Wm. Kinney, Lt. Gov.
4. JOHN REYNOLDS.....1830
Zadoc Casey, Lt. Gov.
5. EWING (L. D.), 15 days.....1834
6. JOSEPH DUNCAN1836
A. M. Jenkins, Lt. Gov.
7. THOS. CARLIN.....1838
8. THOS. FORD.....1842
John Moore, Lt. Gov.
9. A. G. FRENCH.....1846
Jos. B. Wells, Lt. Gov.
10. A. G. FRENCH.....1848
Wm. Murtry, Lt. Gov.
11. JOEL MATTESON.....1852
G. Koerner, Lt. Gov.
12. WM. H. BISSELL.....1856
John Wood, Lt. Gov.
13. RICHARD YATES.....1860
Thomas Marshall, Lt. Gov.
14. RICHARD J. OGLESBY....1864
Wm. Bross, Lt. Gov.
15. JOHN M. PALMER.....
John Dougherty, Lt. Gov.
16. RICHARD J. OGLESBY....1872
J. L. Beveridge, Lt. Gov.,
and served as Governor.
17. SHELBY M. CULLOM.....1876
Andrew Sherman, Lt. Gov.
Re-elected1880
18. R. J. OGLESBY.....1884
19. JOSEPH FIFER1888
20. JOHN P. ALTGELD.....1892
21. JOHN R. TANNER1896

NOTABLE ILLINOIS DATES.

First Constitutional Convention,
July, 1818.

Counties represented all at that time
organized in the State. Kaskaskia
the capital.

1. Randolph.
2. Madison.
3. Gallatin.
4. Johnson.
5. Pope.
6. Jackson.
7. Crawford.
8. Bond.
9. Union.
10. Washington.
11. Franklin.

Kaskaskia had three Territorial and
one State Legislature.

1820—Capital changed to Vandalia.

1825—La Fayette visits Illinois by in-
vitation of Gov. Coles.

1826—State income\$35,400
State expenses 21,304

Cash in Treasury..... \$14,096

1832—Black Hawk War.

1832—Chicago Population, 396.

1834—State Bank Capital, \$2,000,000.

1838—Illinois and Michigan Canal
construction pushed.

1840—Nauvoo and Mormons.

1839—Capital changed to Springfield
and the second session of the
11th General Assembly con-
vened there Dec. 9.

1848—Second Constitutional Conven-
tion at Springfield, June 7,
1847. Constitution adopted,
March.

1850—Abolition Party in Illinois.

1858—Great Political Debate between
Lincoln and Douglas.

1871—Chicago Fire.

1893—World's Fair in Chicago.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870.

Ratified by the People July 2, 1870; in force August 8, 1870;
amended in 1878, 1880 and 1886.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the mouth of Wabash River; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi River, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio River, and thence up the latter river along its northwestern shore, to the place beginning; *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio River, as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed, shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace, by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the peni-

tentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancy.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of State, attorney general, State's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of

either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the General Assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars), hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 5. Members of the General Assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of State shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this state.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The General Assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year one thousand eight hundred and sev-

enty-one, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number fifty-one, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, Sections 7 and 8 of this article, above set forth, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under Section 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§ § 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the General Assembly shall commence at twelve o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A

majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor. The secretary of State shall call the House of Representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offense. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond twenty-four hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behavior.

§ 10. The door of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate, at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS, AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: "*Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*"

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law

without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the General Assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the General Assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the General Assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the General Assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the General Assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The General Assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each General Assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter. *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the General Assembly at such election. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid. *And, provided further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The General Assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or

contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void. *Provided*, the General Assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of, any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the sum of five dollars per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and ten cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to, and returning from, the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever, except the sum of fifty dollars per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspaper and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of the General Assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the General Assembly shall be certified by the speakers of their respective houses, and entered on the journals, and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22 The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say, for—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables;

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city, or village;

Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated town or cities;

Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of an election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief-justice shall preside. No

person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the General Assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the General Assembly shall fix a maximum price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same, there shall be a letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

§ 27. The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The General Assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

*§ 31. The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of land to construct drains, ditches and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes, across the lands of others, and

*As amended in 1878.

provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

§ 32. The General Assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The General Assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the Statehouse, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, three and a half millions of dollars, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all votes cast at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney-general, who shall each, with the exception of treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the lieutenant-governor, reside at the seat of government during the term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor of public accounts, and attorney-general, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and every four years thereafter; for superintendent of public instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every four years thereafter, and for treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the General Assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal, and the highest number of votes, the General Assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the General Assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction, nor attorney-general, shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the General Assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the General Assembly, and accompany his message with a state-

ment of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of an agreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

§ 11. In case of vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the General Assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into

the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in section seventeen

of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the House of Representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and be punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall submit such reports to the General Assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be in-

creased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any services performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the General Assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability."

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue in *mandamus* and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief-justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citi-

zen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago each year at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall appoint appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo. Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and DuPage.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the election for judges therein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts shall be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in the office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief-justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief-justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which said judges shall have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the General Assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court, for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall

be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the General Assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit or other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of one hundred thousand, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every one hundred thousand of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the General Assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time. *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, altera-

tion or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding fifty thousand, shall occupy nine months of the year, the General Assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the times of holding court in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the General Assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The General Assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section thirteen of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be respectively elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the General Assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of records, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over fifty thousand, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

§ 22. At the election for members of the General Assembly in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued and called the "Superior Court of Cook county." The General Assembly may increase the number of said judges, by adding one to either of said courts for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants in said county over and above a population of four hundred thousand. The terms of office of the judges of said courts, hereinafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief-justice of the court of which he is a judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief-justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law. Such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "Criminal Court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of

the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts), and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceeding in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.

§ 30. The General Assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omis-

sions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January, of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next General Assembly, the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The term of offices of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is, or may be, provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other offices, by the board of supervisors, or board of county commissioners, in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the people of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, or obtained a certificate of naturalization, before any court of record in this State, prior to the first day of Janu-

ary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other property, donated, granted, or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the General Assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or

sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this state, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the General Assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation, and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

§ 1. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct and not otherwise; but the General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall, from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property, as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public ease-

ment, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The General Assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be made to some general officer of the county, having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character, whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district, whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed seventy-five cents per one hundred dollars' valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes;

but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The General Assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the General Assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than four

hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no persons shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceeding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The General Assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the General Assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have

adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the state.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

*§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884.) Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of

*As amended in 1880.

sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amounts of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in section nine of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected, they shall not allow either of them more per annum than fifteen hundred dollars, in counties not exceeding twenty thousand inhabitants; two thousand dollars, in counties containing twenty thousand and not exceeding thirty thousand inhabitants; twenty-five hundred dollars, in counties containing thirty thousand and not exceeding fifty thousand inhabitants; three thousand dollars, in counties containing fifty thousand and not exceeding seventy thousand inhabitants; thirty-five hundred dollars, in counties containing seventy thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants; and four thousand dollars, in counties containing one hundred thousand and not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; and not more than one thousand dollars additional compensation for each additional one hundred thousand inhabitants. *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply

only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms respectively of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the General Assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath, to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed, or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors and managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number

of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No law shall be passed by the General Assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the General Assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect, or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such an election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers), as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of

said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporation, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in, and by whom; the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railway corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the General Assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purpose for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able bodied male persons, residents in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The General Assembly, in providing for the organization,

equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the General Assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace. *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of said warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse, in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the General Assembly the power to describe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The General Assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the General Assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the General Assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of members of the

senate, to be elected in same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fixing the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the Senate, and vacancies occurring, shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the General Assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revision, alteration or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved, by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alteration or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the General Assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the General Assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of the electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SECTIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury.

nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions or the charter of said company, approved February tenth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

(See Sections 7 and 8, Article 4.)

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township, or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to or loan its credit in aid of such corporation. *Provided, however,* that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The General Assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals. *Provided,* that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate,

shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution, is organized in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specifically enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

§ 7. On the day this constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, an election shall be held for judges of the supreme court in the second, third, sixth and seventh judicial election districts designated in this constitution, and for the election of three judges of the circuit in the County of Cook, as provided for in the article of this constitution relating to the judiciary, at which election every person entitled to vote, according to the terms of this constitution, shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made, and certificates issued, in accordance with

[Sections 7 to 17, both inclusive, providing for the submission of this constitution and voting thereon, by the people, become inoperative by the adoption of this constitution.]

existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election. *Provided*, that at said election in the County of Cook no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge. If, upon canvassing the votes for any against the adoption of this constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificates of election shall be issued for any of said supreme or circuit judges.

§ 8. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Illinois for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the first Saturday in July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time, for adoption or rejection, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to railroads, in the article entitled "Corporations," the article entitled "Counties," the article entitled "Warehouses," the question of requiring a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat, the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad, the section in relation to minority representation, the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations, and the section relating to the canal. Every person entitled to vote under the provisions of this constitution, as defined in the article in relation to suffrage, shall be entitled to vote for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles, sections and questions aforesaid, separately submitted, and the said qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, unless otherwise provided; and the said election shall be conducted, and returns thereof made, according to the laws now in force regulating general elections, except that no registry shall be required at said election, provided, however, that the polls shall be kept open for the reception of ballots until sunset of said day of election.

§ 9. The secretary of State shall, at least twenty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the county clerk of each county, blank poll-books, tally-lists, and forms of return, and twice the number of properly-prepared printed ballots for the said election that there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary of State is, by law, required to be audited and paid, and the several county clerks shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be distributed to the board of election in each election district in their respective counties, said blank poll-books, tally-lists, forms of return, and tickets.

§ 10. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET.

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not canceled with ink or pencil, and against all propositions which are so canceled.

For the new constitution.

For the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled "Corporations."

For the article entitled "Counties."

For the article entitled "Warehouses."

For a three-fifths vote to remove county seats.

For the section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.

For the section relating to minority representation.

For the section relating to municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations.

For the section relating to the canal.

Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not canceled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so canceled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

§ 11. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks as is now provided, by law, to the secretary of State, within twenty days after the election, and the returns of said votes shall, within five days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the auditor, treasurer and secretary of State, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, and proclamation shall be made by the governor forthwith of the result of the canvass.

§ 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the new constitution," then so much of this constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be the supreme law of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "against the new constitution," then so much thereof as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be null and void.

If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the sections relating to railroads in the article entitled 'Corporations,'" sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, relating to railroads in the said article, shall be part of the constitution of this State; but if a majority of said votes are against such sections, they shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are "for the article entitled 'Counties,'" such article shall be a part of the constitution of this State, and shall be substituted for article seven, in the present constitution entitled "Counties;" but if a majority of said votes are against such article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are "for the article entitled 'Warehouses,'" such article shall be a part of the constitution of this State; but if a majority of the votes are against said article, the same shall be null and void. If a majority of the votes polled are for either of the sections separately submitted, relating respectively to the "Illinois Central Railroad," "minority representation," "municipal subscriptions to railroads or private corporations," and the "canal," then such of said sections as shall receive such majority, shall be a part of the constitution of this State; but each of said sections so separately submitted, against which respectively there shall be a majority of the votes polled, shall be null and void. *Provided*, that the section relating to "minority representation" shall not be declared adopted unless the portion of the constitution not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections shall be adopted; and in case said section relating to "minority representation" shall become a portion of the constitution, it shall be substituted for sections seven and eight of the legislative article. If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for a three-fifths vote to remove a county seat, then the words "a majority" shall be stricken out of section four of the article on Counties, and the words "three-fifths" shall be inserted in lieu thereof, and the following words shall be added to said section, to wit: "But when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point nearer to the center of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary." If the foregoing proposition shall not receive a majority of the votes, as aforesaid, then the same shall have no effect whatever.

§ 13. Immediately after the adoption of this constitution, the governor and secretary of State shall proceed to ascertain and fix the apportionment of the State for members of the First House of

Representatives under this constitution. The apportionment shall be based upon the federal census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of the State of Illinois, and shall be made strictly in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the legislative department of this constitution. *Provided*, that in case the federal census aforesaid cannot be ascertained prior to Friday, the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, then the said apportionment shall be based on the State census of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in accordance with the rules and principles aforesaid. The governor shall on or before Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make official announcement of said apportionment, under the great seal of the State; and one hundred copies thereof, duly certified, shall be forthwith transmitted by the secretary of State to each county clerk for distribution.

§ 14. The districts shall be regularly numbered by the secretary of State, commencing with Alexander county as number one, and proceeding then northwardly through the State, and terminating with the County of Cook, but no county shall be numbered as more than one district, except the County of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative districts of said county. And on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the members of the first House of Representatives under this constitution shall be elected according to the apportionment fixed and announced as aforesaid, and shall hold their offices for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 15. The Senate, at its first session under this constitution, shall consist of fifty members, to be chosen as follows: At the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, two senators shall be elected in districts where the term of senators expires on the first Monday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or where there shall be a vacancy, and in the remaining districts one senator shall be elected. Senators so elected shall hold their office two years.

§ 16. The General Assembly, at its first session held after the adoption of this constitution, shall proceed to apportion the State for members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the article on the Legislative department.

§ 17. When this constitution shall be ratified by the people, the governor shall forthwith, after having ascertained the fact, issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties of this State, or in case of vacancies, to the coroners, for the election of all the officers, the time of whose election is fixed by this constitution or schedule, and it shall be the duty of such sheriffs or coroners to give such notice of the time and place of said election as is now prescribed by law.

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties, having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (*ex-officio*) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook county shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of the General Assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed as to deprive the General Assembly of power to authorize the City of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal pur-

poses for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall, in any part thereof, be paid by the State, or from any State revenue tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said City of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof. *And provided, further*, that the General Assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately, be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of the articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution, if any, on the same subject, shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

The following amendment was adopted in 1886:

Hereafter, it shall be unlawful for the commissioners of any penitentiary, or other reformatory institution in the State of Illinois, to let by contract to any person or persons, or corporations, the labor of any convict confined within said institution.

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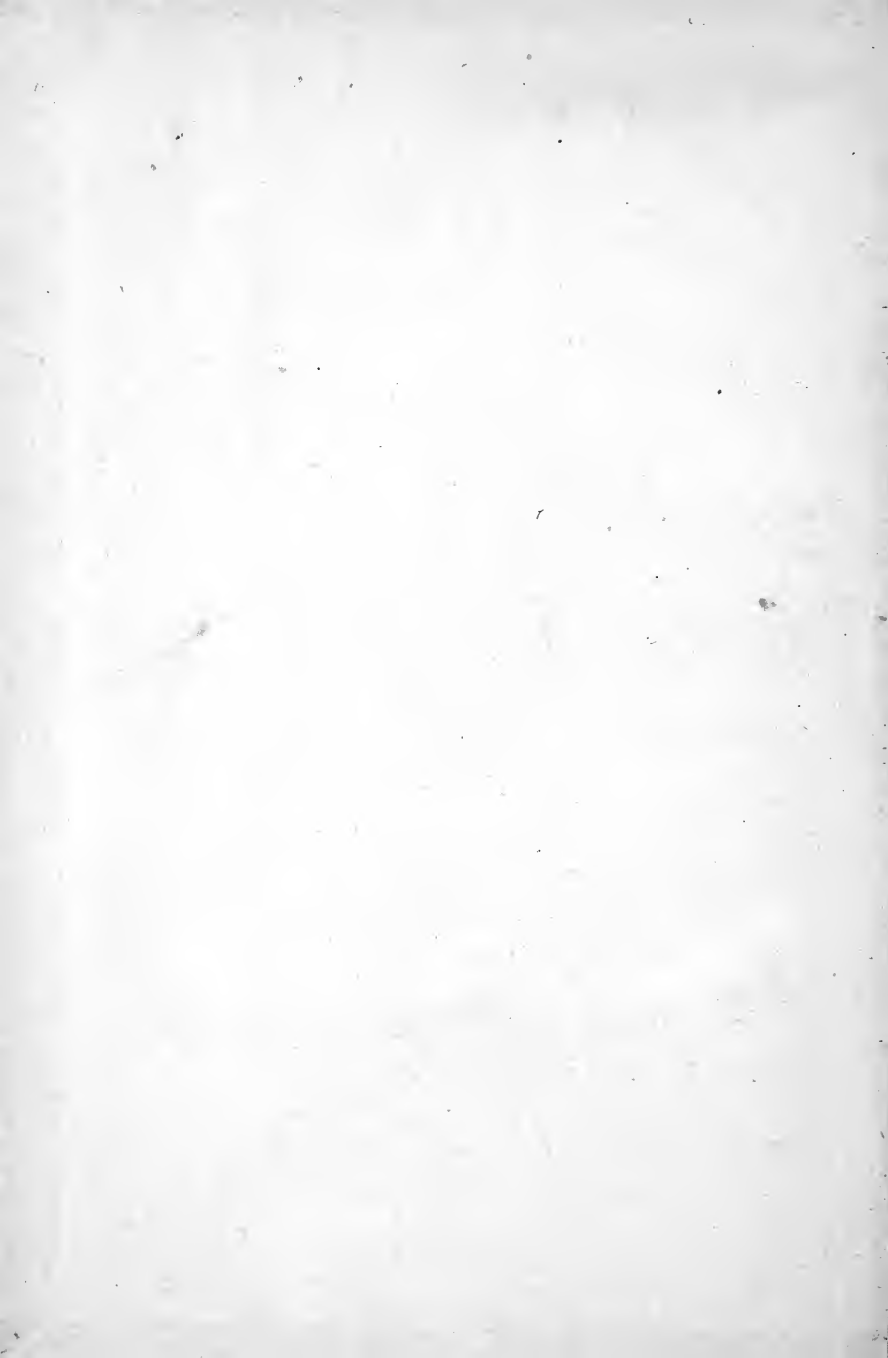
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